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United States
Department of
Agriculture

Foreign
Agricultural
Service

Circular Series
FHORT 4-89
April 1989

Charlie

Horticultural Products Review

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EXPORT SUMMARY

U.S. exports of horticultural products to offshore destinations (destinations other than Canada*) totaled \$199 million in January 1989, 2 percent below January 1988. For the first time in nearly a year and a half, the monthly export results failed to exceed the corresponding month of a year earlier. The drop in export earnings is largely attributed to lower shipping volumes for apples, almonds, and raisins. Caution should be exercised before interpreting the January data as a break in the marked growth trend for exports established in recent months. January export data represent the first monthly figures to be reported utilizing the newly implemented harmonized system. Some problems in coding or classification may exist which could have resulted in an understatement of export volumes. The dollar figure for January exports also was reduced approximately \$10 million in an attempt to eliminate certain processed food items which in the past have been inappropriately labeled as horticultural products.

(* Canada is excluded because U.S. export data to Canadian destinations are incomplete. U.S. Customs export data do not record all shipment to Canadian destinations.)

For further information on items in this circular, contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures not otherwise noted are metric. One kilogram (kg) = 2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton = 2,204.62 lbs., 1 liter = 0.2642 gallon, 1 hectoliter = 26.42 gallons, 1 hectare (ha) = 2.471 acres.

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES (WORLD EXC. CANADA)
OCTOBER-SEPTEMBER YEAR
JAN 89

NAME		QUANTITY					VALUE (000 DOLLARS)						
GROUP	COMMODITY	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TOTALE LAST YR	YR TOTALE CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR		
FR, FRUIT CITRUS	MT	11,619	9,796	47,313	46,285	133,414	6,251	5,043	30,205	31,644	94,114		
LEMONS		44,612	47,281	115,974	121,275	425,255	21,120	22,637	57,403	58,023	208,013		
GRAPEFRUIT		20,981	22,737	45,877	55,461	238,527	11,427	11,948	26,922	30,728	138,159		
ORANGES, INCL TMPL		1,213	703	1,752	811	5,607	998	3,366	1,453	435	4,196		
TANGERINES		290	422	1,814	2,756	8,905	228	948	1,437	2,555	7,721		
OTHER CITRUS		Subtotal:—	78,717	80,941	212,733	226,589	811,709	40,025	40,944	117,423	123,387	452,205	
FR, FRUIT NON-CIT.	MT	2,083	994	4,832	2,334	9,189	3,794	1,539	9,070	3,675	16,612		
KIWIFRUIT		1,153	707	3,306	1,996	11,924	1,628	828	4,709	2,483	16,927		
AVOCADOS		365	289	3,704	2,414	24,689	314	235	1,826	1,465	13,633		
MELONS		37	93	350	600	19,936	41	115	425	672	51,303		
CHERRIES SWT & TRT		41	68	682	1,175	4,078	109	119	3,097	5,037	15,232		
STRAWBERRIES		711	625	2,973	2,282	9,073	659	626	2,642	2,870	8,391		
PAPAYA		1,034	4,613	21,628	40,728	44,009	1,401	4,086	25,270	40,296	52,961		
GRAPES		43,149	25,380	156,937	132,028	249,640	18,068	12,720	64,157	64,861	107,518		
APPLES		2,213	4,525	16,325	20,701	23,274	941	1,881	6,825	9,497	9,709		
PEARS		60	246	655	901	9,799	81	228	591	722	6,051		
PEACHES & NCTRNS		659	591	5,372	7,697	37,258	773	732	6,381	10,337	45,331		
OTHER NON-CITRUS		Subtotal:—	51,510	38,135	216,769	213,556	442,874	27,815	23,113	124,997	141,917	345,671	
CANNED FRUIT	MT	20	4	164	145	722	45	5	225	199	936		
APRICOT CANNED		269	245	954	1,009	3,391	395	416	1,273	1,475	4,803		
CHERRIES CANNED		803	326	1,914	2,359	5,241	570	326	1,644	2,210	4,877		
PINEAPPLE CANNED		188	146	644	805	2,254	316	302	1,224	4,166	4,166		
MARACHINO CHRY		920	924	6,905	7,262	17,497	957	877	7,175	7,665	18,367		
FRUIT MIXTURES		665	520	6,512	5,316	17,298	568	383	5,967	4,903	15,506		
PEACH & NECT CANNED		80	64	446	310	944	76	59	414	320	936		
PEARS CANNED		217	548	877	1,176	4,034	293	364	1,031	1,675	4,979		
OTHER CANNED FR		Subtotal:—	3,165	2,781	18,418	18,684	51,385	3,225	2,737	18,957	20,031	54,573	
DRIED FRUIT	MT	4,901	5,257	22,824	22,930	55,935	7,615	7,091	36,027	35,069	89,955		
PRUNES, DRIED		10,007	7,309	32,578	32,186	91,946	14,115	11,198	47,068	48,018	136,950		
RAISINS, DRIED		391	850	2,548	2,923	7,380	884	1,409	5,443	6,518	13,422		
OTHER DRIED FRUIT		Subtotal:—	15,301	13,416	57,951	58,040	155,262	22,615	19,700	88,538	89,598	241,968	
FROZEN FRUIT	MT	122	529	2,694	3,779	7,263	134	417	1,966	2,169	4,903		
BLUEBERRIES, FZN		473	524	1,681	1,778	6,979	586	575	1,977	2,021	8,126		
STRAWBERRIES, FZN		426	247	3,272	2,318	8,496	469	394	3,850	3,047	10,401		
OTHER FZN FRUIT		Subtotal:—	1,022	1,302	7,648	7,876	22,739	1,190	1,387	7,794	7,238	23,432	
FRUIT & VEG. JUICES	LITER	5,090,041	8,135,148	22,529,334	32,904,462	142,676,760	2,280	4,187	10,469	15,991	60,049		
ORANGE JUICE CNC		139,412	118,162	631,052	803,482	2,913,891	88	59	332	408	1,553		
PNEAPPL JU, NT CNC		2,897,356	1,455,252	7,109,268	9,648,971	67,550,330	1,150	998	3,282	5,009	31,417		
GRAPEFRUIT JU CNC		169,025	217,652	394,272	353,930	912,584	95	239	232	501	501		
PNEAPPL JU CNC		3,364,925	2,567,701	7,579,139	9,005,114	26,968,249	1,144	1,550	2,619	4,867	11,798		
ORANGE JU NT CNC		8,901,230	13,152,094	33,940,128	54,162,425	185,403,885	4,102	6,398	12,721	22,963	82,605		
OTHER JUICES		Subtotal:—	20,561,992	25,646,014	72,183,195	106,878,385	426,425,701	8,861	13,339	32,664	45,472	187,926	
VEGETABLES FR	MT	266	228	1,112	2,017	3,589	72	107	322	778	987		
TABLE POTATOES		42	143	840	1,111	4,229	24	131	591	755	2,672		
TOMATOES, FR, CH.		263	176	291	1,188	8,691	720	528	822	583	26,255		
ASPARAGUS, FR, CHL		677	458	3,380	4,286	21,339	453	374	1,967	2,689	9,893		
LETTUCE, FR, CH.		8,228	6,601	33,499	34,526	62,774	2,217	1,816	8,433	9,768	16,481		
ONIONS, FR		30	213	216	587	566	18	45	94	157	216		
SEED POTATOES		3,585	4,648	18,283	26,242	63,812	3,026	3,031	15,369	21,903	47,163		
OTHER VEG, FR.		Subtotal:—	13,093	12,471	57,625	68,960	165,003	6,534	6,035	27,600	36,636	103,439	
VEGETABLES CANNED	MT	36	52	395	536	1,512	22	44	299	336	982		
TOMATOE CANNED		633	515	3,361	3,401	10,845	505	360	2,708	2,502	8,856		
CATSUP & CHILI SA		275	212	1,113	944	3,540	271	232	1,116	1,024	3,665		
TOMATOE PASTE		7,538	8,083	36,703	43,963	107,892	5,552	6,560	26,764	35,669	81,204		
SWEET CORN CANNED		268	444	903	3,452	4,303	244	360	737	3,450	3,822		
TOMATOE SAUCE		1,283	1,954	6,249	15,045	18,373	1,069	1,811	5,321	12,785	15,929		
OTHER CANNED VEG.		Subtotal:—	10,035	11,261	48,726	67,345	146,469	7,665	9,370	38,948	55,768	114,461	
VEGETABLES FZN	MT	3,981	4,405	15,746	18,321	47,242	2,862	3,331	11,696	14,210	34,805		
SWEET CORN FZN		1,081	1,357	5,286	5,753	16,022	803	1,082	3,919	4,271	11,886		
OTHER POT. FZN		8,010	8,616	36,241	42,440	114,121	5,203	5,506	23,979	28,599	77,365		
F FRY FZN		1,558	507	5,462	3,303	16,551	1,034	4,412	3,415	2,689	10,444		
OTHER FZN VEG		Subtotal:—	14,631	14,886	62,737	69,818	194,338	9,903	10,333	43,011	49,770	134,502	
DEHYD VEGETABLES	MT	217	171	895	1,125	2,681	480	244	1,824	2,187	5,222		
GARLIC DEHY		1,985	1,198	8,425	6,405	18,816	2,924	1,369	12,088	10,192	30,303		
ONIONS DEHY		198	61	538	421	1,434	180	84	564	506	1,445		
POTATO DEHYD, NEC		1,746	2,003	7,405	7,927	25,829	1,148	1,405	5,137	5,519	17,291		
POTATO GRNL, DEHY		1,039	1,699	4,515	6,175	15,708	1,502	2,522	6,883	10,726	21,782		
OTHER DEHY VEG.		Subtotal:—	5,186	5,135	21,780	22,055	64,470	6,236	5,625	26,499	28,776	76,046	
TREE NUTS	MT	2,589	1,467	13,545	10,344	35,994	9,390	5,241	48,695	35,938	127,903		
ALMONDS, PREP		12,177	12,106	55,047	50,887	143,027	38,524	35,524	171,934	151,808	445,791		
ALMONDS, SHLD		832	409	43,389	41,775	47,394	1,545	729	78,879	66,176	86,135		
WALNUTS, UNSHLD		656	980	3,505	4,724	7,137	1,918	2,367	10,791	13,163	21,356		
WALNUTS, SHLD		413	1,171	2,401	1,466	7,539	1,958	3,073	10,384	15,861	16,110		
ALMONDS, UNSHLD		166	521	673	1,260	1,650	518	1,626	9,296	4,793	5,743		
PISTACHIO, UNSHLD		809	704	6,412	5,646	15,806	2,888	2,099	17,538	16,515	40,848		
OTHER NUTS		Subtotal:—	17,645	17,361	124,975	122,104	258,551	55,744	50,661	335,520	304,258	743,889	
NURSERY PRODUCTS	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	305	283	1,075	1,750	6,389		
CUT FLOWERS		0	0	0	0	0	3,001	3,903	13,786	16,257	46,641		
OTHER NURS, PROD.		Subtotal:—	0	0	0	0	3,307	4,186	14,861	18,007	53,030		
HOPS & PRODUCTS	MT	87	186	703	742	1,717	333	1,090	2,589	3,568	6,038		
HOPS, NSFP		144	107	1,436	512	3,099	549	321	4,059	1,931	10,684		
HOP PELLETS		135	118	1,121	1,016	2,732	1,948	1,120	14,897	13,414	37,868		
HOP EXTRACT		Subtotal:—	367	412	3,261	2,271	7,549	2,831	2,532	21,546	18,914	54,592	
WINE	LITER	2,509,180	2,900,588	12,279,142	12,820,034	44,154,710	3,517	3,694	17,598	18,256	66,096		
GRAPE WINES		185,835	146,775	900,397	973,412	4,459,420	130	84	1,040	1,123	5,391		
OTHER WINE PRODUCT		Subtotal:—	2,695,016	3,047,363	13,179,540	13,793,447	48,614,130	3,648	3,778	18,639	19,379	71,487	

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES (WORLD SUMMARY)
OCTOBER-SEPTEMBER YEAR
JAN 89

NAME		QUANTITY						VALUE (000 DOLLARS)						
GROUP	COMMODITY	CURR LAST MO YR	CURR MO YR	YR TODATE LAST MO YR	YR TODATE CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR LAST MO YR	CURR MO YR	YR TDT LAST MO YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR			
FRESH FRUIT	MT													
PEACH		13,809	13,514	20,655	20,863	42,622	8,881	9,059	13,763	14,323	28,502			
PINEAPPLE		7,157	5,819	24,847	24,991	80,255	1,900	2,845	7,534	10,709	28,085			
BANANA		254,909	252,497	963,939	947,126	2,888,311	65,801	69,330	245,901	259,115	767,724			
CANTELOUPE		15,859	22,814	34,440	43,655	146,113	4,760	6,909	11,005	12,464	42,093			
APPLES		4,143	4,779	20,889	24,663	123,098	1,511	1,256	6,723	9,512	52,593			
OTHER MELON		11,756	16,440	25,106	26,594	73,414	2,696	4,553	6,493	8,362	22,059			
PEAR		206	628	2,819	3,647	32,496	200	277	6,028	7,232	23,707			
AVOCADO		133	206	781	4,049	2,454	41	122	205	3,674	1,369			
RASPBERRY		80	177	262	418	11,627	365	632	1,125	1,487	18,292			
GRAPE		35,026	35,681	44,941	47,395	307,460	29,759	30,510	38,658	38,917	254,876			
MANGO		0	1,038	68	1,218	34,534	0	521	52	654	28,797			
KIWIFRUIT		0	0	156	115	15,519	0	0	145	274	23,102			
STRAWBERRY		1,235	2,517	3,677	5,372	17,462	1,452	2,594	5,888	7,657	17,736			
OTHER FRS VEG		29,748	30,903	95,002	91,068	286,078	15,035	16,874	44,436	46,468	135,366			
Subtotal:—		374,068	387,019	1,237,588	1,241,153	4,061,451	132,407	146,189	387,961	420,954	1,444,307			
CANNED FRUIT	MT													
CANNED PEACH		2,930	3,456	8,940	22,553	28,274	1,767	2,298	5,737	15,225	18,592			
CANNED PEAR		37	71	72	384	420	22	47	54	218	265			
CANNED PINEAP		19,515	22,159	63,813	81,873	230,334	13,598	13,380	44,367	49,092	144,441			
MIXED FRUIT		940	928	3,883	5,041	15,646	682	683	2,417	3,459	10,265			
CND BLK OLIVE		499	39	1,440	602	5,264	569	66	1,542	883	5,777			
CND GRN OLIVE		1,707	0	4,631	2,854	12,801	2,009	5,664	3,659	3,659	15,607			
OTHER CND FRUIT		2,228	4,604	9,964	14,983	42,959	2,411	2,551	10,663	13,561	38,855			
Subtotal:—		27,858	31,260	92,746	128,294	335,702	21,061	19,026	70,448	86,100	233,806			
DRIED FRUIT	MT													
DRD APRICOT		457	902	1,774	4,244	3,998	1,229	1,997	4,453	9,066	10,449			
DATE		463	841	1,891	2,723	5,675	556	869	2,455	3,036	6,650			
RAISIN		602	595	4,567	4,305	8,819	521	553	4,243	3,920	8,113			
DRD FIG		52	1	2,547	2,675	3,121	97	1	3,822	4,319	4,721			
OTHER DRD FRUIT		173	395	799	1,339	3,813	310	636	1,184	2,260	6,054			
Subtotal:—		1,750	2,736	11,580	15,288	25,427	2,716	4,058	16,159	22,603	35,989			
FROZEN FRUIT	MT													
FZN STR		853	1,206	2,363	2,509	32,366	563	782	1,679	1,593	18,600			
FZN RASP		249	0	689	101	1,597	590	0	1,654	246	3,568			
OTHER FZN FRUIT		506	1,120	2,415	2,459	6,679	937	1,324	4,196	3,737	11,764			
Subtotal:—		1,609	2,327	5,469	5,071	40,643	2,091	2,107	7,530	5,578	33,933			
FRUIT & VEG. JUICES	000 LITER													
FCOJ		423,410	110,555	1,117,022	761,291	2,232,900	142,022	35,490	327,700	282,357	706,728			
GRAPE JU		3,672	2,626	9,609	17,393	34,275	955	630	2,581	4,149	8,633			
APPLEPEAR JU		43,508	82,942	220,812	371,492	629,412	10,162	19,317	49,042	79,166	145,193			
PINAP JU		23,171	20,894	62,849	65,399	216,973	4,171	4,360	11,645	12,442	41,147			
OTHER FRUIT JU		15,764	60,861	50,359	80,441	123,488	5,914	23,152	19,841	35,677	55,996			
Subtotal:—		509,528	277,879	1,520,655	1,296,016	3,237,050	163,225	82,951	410,811	413,793	957,700			
VEGETABLES FR	MT													
CABBAGE		1,335	1,976	7,092	6,559	15,085	278	386	1,433	1,291	3,398			
CARROT		8,338	6,442	35,805	28,196	58,960	1,536	1,344	6,445	6,483	13,180			
CUCUMBER		43,920	49,064	109,656	95,339	215,116	8,915	20,876	26,243	34,859	49,481			
TOMATO		36,342	47,908	85,164	91,142	376,086	21,341	27,440	45,441	44,900	164,448			
BELL PEPPER		21,333	26,163	33,981	35,791	92,835	8,546	13,039	19,040	21,655	51,915			
ASPARAGUS		719	818	818	3,172	3,227	14,720	1,130	1,199	5,233	4,823	19,479		
SEED POTATO		3,689	0	6,274	3,438	42,251	0	0	802	565	5,304			
ONION		22,084	14,559	49,259	36,407	189,511	12,449	7,077	29,132	25,049	79,564			
TABLE POTATO		20,945	30,119	65,706	75,604	175,451	2,559	6,409	8,362	15,457	21,659			
BEAN		3,854	0	5,333	2,223	13,131	3,642	0	5,473	2,034	10,592			
LETTUCE		5,066	9,282	7,825	11,436	17,584	3,636	3,438	5,854	4,221	11,539			
OTHER FRS VEG		29,748	30,903	95,002	91,068	286,078	15,035	16,874	44,436	46,468	135,366			
Subtotal:—		197,381	217,238	503,276	480,434	1,496,813	79,519	98,086	197,900	207,810	565,930			
VEGETABLES CANNED	MT													
CND GRN OLIVE		1,707	12,655	4,631	2,854	12,801	2,009	5,664	3,659	15,607				
TOM PASTE		2,810	5,106	37,448	21,600	42,562	1,741	4,328	8,133	16,544	26,800			
CND TOM		8,054	3,175	11,785	8,552	33,727	78,781	4,314	1,843	19,050	20,454	42,581		
CND SHROOM		2,641	3,056	3,787	3,267	56,390	5,706	6,765	25,170	20,235	127,247			
CND PIMIENTO		1,434	1,106	1,440	602	5,264	569	66	1,542	4,396	10,461			
CND BLK OLIVE		499	39	1,440	1,285	5,188	348	3	1,073	883	5,777			
TOM SAUCE		644	14	2,222	1,093	900	4,145	162	508	1,868	1,807	7,949		
CND ARTICHOKE		103	268	1,093	900	4,145	162	508	1,868	1,807	7,949			
OTHER CND VEG		12,450	14,872	63,952	67,471	179,931	11,969	12,543	59,708	60,255	164,433			
Subtotal:—		30,346	27,640	139,015	140,263	393,365	28,546	27,603	127,004	129,068	403,755			
VEGETABLES FZN	MT													
CAULIFLOR FZN		4,923	0	16,939	8,996	26,015	2,776	0	9,650	5,910	15,109			
OKRA FZN		63	0	1,754	671	6,075	31	0	959	412	3,481			
POTATO FZN		3,617	4,826	17,922	15,559	50,045	1,658	2,412	8,212	7,631	23,410			
OTHER VEG FZN		2,308	3,848	10,132	15,758	26,524	3,875	3,875	7,626	12,983	20,691			
Subtotal:—		10,912	8,675	46,749	40,985	108,661	6,255	6,287	26,449	26,937	62,693			
TREE NUTS	MT													
BRAZIL NUTS		246	289	2,008	2,001	9,495	427	861	3,647	5,881	13,006			
CASHEW NUTS		3,607	3,054	15,841	13,715	40,197	18,515	13,722	94,809	66,026	218,655			
PISTACHIO NUTS		79	50	532	185	1,831	264	247	1,785	744	6,244			
FILBERT NUTS		166	420	605	2,041	2,016	703	1,102	2,509	6,003	7,776			
Subtotal:—		4,101	3,815	18,987	17,944	53,540	19,910	15,934	102,752	78,656	245,683			
NURSERY PRODUCTS	N/A													
ROSES		0	0	0	0	0	4,655	4,607	15,118	18,554	59,270			
CARNATIONS		0	0	0	0	0	6,233	5,738	21,406	22,891	62,968			
Subtotal:—		0	0	0	0	0	10,888	10,345	36,525	41,445	122,239			
HOPS & PRODUCTS	MT													
HOP PELLETS		3	149	49	155	161	35	905	348					

ERRATA ANNOUNCEMENT

U.S. export trade tables for December 1988, published in the March issue of the Horticultural Products Review, were erroneous. Corrected versions of these tables appear in the statistical section of this circular.

NEW FORMAT FOR U.S. TRADE TABLES

U.S. export and import data for January 1989 that would normally be printed in the statistical section of this month's circular do not appear. January trade data represent the first monthly figures to be reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce utilizing the newly implemented harmonized system of trade codes.¹ Conversion to the harmonized system has rendered the computer program used for the production of the circular trade tables inoperative. Detailed trade data for key horticultural products, based on the harmonized system, will again be included as part of this publication in the near future.

This April issue marks the initiation of a new summary format for trade data which will provide a brief but comprehensive picture of horticultural trade. These tables will appear regularly in the Horticultural Products Review Circular in addition to the more detailed trade tables that customarily have been included. These summary or overview tables will not show exports by individual country of destination or origin. The summary export table excludes products exported to Canada because the official data are incomplete. The grand total figures for the summary trade tables exclude some miscellaneous items that previously were included in FAS calculations of total horticultural exports and imports.

All measures not otherwise noted in the summary trade tables are metric. One kilogram (kg) = 2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton = 2,204.62 lbs., 1 liter = 0.2642 gallon. Concentrated fruit juice is shown in single strength equivalent. Please call Asif Chaudhry at (202) 447-6877, if you have questions or comments on these tables.

¹This system provides a uniform method of describing and tracking commodities in international trade on a cross-country basis. It simplifies trading terms used for customs tariffs, import and export statistics, and transport documentation. Most of the world's industrialized nations adopted the Harmonized System on January 1, 1988.

UPDATE

General Developments

--Two new international food shows to promote U.S. food and beverage products in Korea and Taiwan will take place this coming fall. The American Food Fair/Seoul is scheduled for September 6-8, 1989, at the Hilton Convention Center in Seoul. The Seoul fair is an excellent opportunity to get a foot in Korea's opening import door for horticultural products. The American Food Fair/Taipei is scheduled for September 14-16, 1989, at the China External Trade Development Council Exhibition Hall at Sungshan Airport in Taipei. The fair gives U.S. exporters access to the expanding market for high-quality agricultural and processed food products. For more information on both fairs contact: American Food Fair '89/Room 4951 USDA South Building/Washington, DC 20250-1000/(202) 475-3623.

--ANUGA '89, the world's largest food and beverage trade show, is scheduled for October 14-19, 1989, in Cologne, West Germany. The expanded U.S. pavilion at ANUGA '89 will accommodate 90 booths and a two-story trade lounge. In 1987, ANUGA featured 5,800 exhibitors from 81 countries and attracted over 227,000 trade visitors from 127 countries. U.S. exporters attributed over \$125 million in sales to the 1987 show. For information on ANUGA '89 call or write: ANUGA '89/Room 4951 USDA South Building/Washington, DC 20250-1000/(202) 475-3417.

--The West German grocery produce market is worth exploring by U.S. exporters, according to the agricultural trade officer in Hamburg. The value of U.S. exports of horticultural products to West Germany has doubled in the past 5 years, with exports valued at \$300 million in 1988. West Germany ranks first in both population and consumer purchasing power of the 12 member states of the EC to trade publications, the country of origin of grocery products is an important consideration to many West German consumers when purchasing goods.

While EC member states' products are well-known in the W. Germany according to the trade, it is only a matter of time before many third countries step up efforts to introduce new products into the market. Well-organized "Country Weeks" are one way to introduce new-to-market products. Using this type of promotion, consumer reactions can be measured and product potential can be demonstrated in a short period of time.

--The outlook for U.S. export sales of horticultural products to Japan, the U.S. largest offshore market, is bright. Export earnings from shipments of horticultural items to Japan doubled from \$472 million in 1983 to \$950 million in 1988. More than 90 percent of the increase occurred during the second half of the 6 year period. Factors related to the dramatic gain in exports to Japan include a significant appreciation of the Japanese yen against the dollar, implementation of the Targeted Export Assistance Program, a relaxation of import barriers, and the resolution of plant health problems. Export performance in Japan has been highlighted by increased sales of fresh fruit, including oranges, grapefruit, cherries, and strawberries, plus prunes, fruit juice, almonds, canned corn, and frozen french fries.

Exports of U.S. horticultural products to Japan are projected to grow to \$1.5 billion by the mid-1990's. The stage was set for significant growth in U.S. exports of fresh and processed citrus products by the U.S.-Japan Citrus Agreement signed last July. Citrus exports represented nearly one-third of the total export value for all U.S. horticultural exports to Japan in 1988. The Agreement removes import quotas for fresh oranges and orange juice, substantially lowers the import duty on grapefruit and lemons, and liberalizes the import licensing mechanism and juice use regulations.

Additional progress is anticipated in resolving import barriers related to plant health issues. Apples currently cannot enter Japan because of the presence of codling moth in the United States. USDA researchers are in the midst of finding solutions to this problem so that the potentially large Japanese market could be open to U.S. apples in the near future.

--United Kingdom has proposed to ban the use of mineral hydrocarbons as a food additive and in food processing. The announcement followed a review of new toxicological data by the Department of Health. This review concluded that mineral hydrocarbons are no longer acceptable for food and should be removed from direct food use and from food processing as quickly as possible. Currently, mineral hydrocarbons are permitted for use on dried fruit such as prunes and raisins to keep them from sticking together and on citrus fruit to replace the natural wax coating lost in washing.

Proposals for legislation implementing the ban were published on March 10. Comments must be received by April 28 at the latest and should be directed to J. Horton, Room 314 Ergon House, c/o Nobel House, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, 17 Smith Square, London SW1P3JR, United Kingdom. The proposals revoke all permitted uses of mineral oil with the exception of the rind of any whole pressed cheese, chewing compounds, and food intended for export from the United Kingdom. When the proposals become regulations, there would be an immediate prohibition on its direct use in food, a prohibition on its indirect use in food 12 months thereafter, and a prohibition on its presence in foodstuffs offered for sale a further 6 months after that.

The Ministry defines mineral hydrocarbons as "any hydrocarbon product whether liquid, semi-liquid, or solid derived from any substance of mineral origin, including liquid paraffin, white oil, petroleum jelly, hard paraffin, and micro crystalline wax." Mineral oil is used extensively in Greece and Turkey to coat raisins (sultanas) and currants because it is cheaper and less viscous than vegetable oil. Australian fruit is initially coated with vegetable oil, but when repacked the fruit is often coated with mineral oil. A large proportion of California raisins are packed for direct retailing and California law prohibits the use of mineral oil on foodstuffs. West Germany has prohibited the use of mineral oil on foodstuffs since the mid-1960s.

--The Government of Mexico has changed tariff rates for many commodities effective January 11, 1989. All products or categories which had ad-valorem import tariffs of zero or 5 percent were increased to 10 percent, except for some non-horticultural products. All other agricultural products which had of 10, 15, or 20 percent will remain at the previous level.

MEXICO: TARIFF INCREASES EFFECTIVE JANUARY 11, 1989

TARIFF NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	AD VALOREM TARIFF, IN PERCENT	
		OLD	NEW
06.01.A.001	GLADIOLUS BULBS	5	10
06.01.A.999	OTHER BULBS	5	10
06.02.A.006	GRAFTS	5	10
06.02.A.007	SLIPS	0	10
06.04.A.002	MOSSES	5	10
08.12.A.012	DRIED FRUITS, NOT INTENDED FOR IMMEDIATE CONSUMPTION, IMPORTED IN CONTAINERS WEIGHING NOT LESS THAN 200 KG.	5	10
07.06.A.001	MANIOC, ARROWROOT, SALEP, JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES, SWEET POTATOES AND OTHER SIMILAR ROOTS AND TUBERS.	5	10

Citrus and Products

--Hungary has indicated that it is interested in purchasing lemons from the United States. Monimpex, Hungary's state trading firm responsible for lemon imports, is seeking to obtain small quantities of U.S. fruit for August-September delivery. Hungary's lemon import requirements are normally supplied by producers found in the Mediterranean Basin, but tight availabilities during the summer period could provide a window for competitively priced U.S. lemons. U.S. exporters may investigate this potential sales opportunity by contacting: Katalin Kalman, Head of Department, Monimpex /P.O.B. 268H-1392 Budapest, Hungary /Telephone: 531-222 Telex: 22-5371/ Cables: Monimpex, Budapest.

--The Japanese market is responding to the U.S.-Japan Citrus Agreement signed last July and the GATT-12 agreement signed in 1988. Various beverage companies have begun selling 100 percent orange, apple, and grape juice. These juice products generally are sold in small bottles which can be distributed through vending machines. They are retailed for an approximate price of 100 yen (\$0.77). Demand for 100-percent juice products is expected to gain strength in Japan in response to growing consumer health consciousness and price reductions resulting from import liberalization. Japanese quantitative restrictions on imports of concentrated orange juice are scheduled to be eliminated on April 1, 1992. Imports of single strength orange juice, previously prohibited, also will be free of import restrictions as of the same date. The Agreement further stipulates that Japanese regulations which had required imported orange juice be blended with domestic tangerine juice to be lifted completely on April 1, 1990. Apple, grape, and pineapple juice imports will be liberalized in 1990 while imports of peach juice are scheduled for 1989.

--On February 23, the Government of Japan announced an import quota for 6,000 metric tons of orange juice concentrate (5:1 basis). In accordance with the U.S.-Japan Beef and Citrus Agreement, Japan is scheduled to issue quotas for 19,000 tons of orange juice concentrate for the Japanese Fiscal Year 1989 (April 1989-March 1990). The Ministry of Agriculture decided to expedite the announcement of a portion of the 1989 orange juice quota because the supply of imported orange juice is getting tight, consumer demand for 100-percent natural orange and other fruit juice is growing rapidly, and domestic manufacturers wish to increase stocks prior to the high-demand season, spring and summer.

Fresh Non-Citrus

--U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) inspectors found traces of cyanide in a crate of seedless red grapes imported from Chile, on March 12, 1989. Low levels of the poison were detected in two punctured grapes spotted among hundreds of crates of grapes inspected at the port. FDA's detection of the grapes followed two anonymous calls to the U.S. Embassy in Santiago, Chile, threatening that exported fruit would be poisoned.

As a result of the poisoning, all Chilean fruit imports were detained pending inspection by FDA, USDA, and the Chilean fruit industry. Wholesalers, retailers and consumers in the United States were asked to destroy any Chilean fruit in their possession. Similar action was taken by Canada and Japan. In neither country was any poison found. The European Community did not ban Chilean fruit, but instead relied on thorough inspection. On March 17, FDA announced its intention to begin returning Chilean fruit to the market, under a program of inspections, tests and stricter security. The ban was immediately lifted for grapes (which are 70 percent of Chile's fruit sales in the United States) and for various berries. As of March 25, the ban was lifted on all other fruit except melons.

The ban on Chilean fruit imports arrived at the peak of the Chilean marketing season. In the United States, Chile supplies virtually all table grapes, peaches, nectarines, and plums on the market between February and April. Imports in these months in 1988 were worth \$169 million.

The U.S. and Canadian markets support one of the most rapidly growing segments of Chile's economy. Of Chile's fresh fruit exports of \$600 million in 1988, the United States takes the largest share--about \$280 million. Export sales accounted for more than one-third of all agricultural earnings in Chile last year and more than 870,000 workers, or 20 percent of the total national work force are employed in this sector. Of this, some 200,000 to 250,000 people are directly involved in supplying export markets. Much of the sector's recent growth has been financed by reinvested profits. Many growers/exporters thus have little margin for losses.

CHILEAN EXPORTS
(Millions of Dollars, F.O.B)

Item	-United States-		---To World---	
	1986	1987	1986	1987
Total Exports:	3,100	4,000	4,200	5,200
Total Agric. Exports:	320	356	702	804
Total Fresh Fruit Exports:	202 ¹	240 ¹	469	528

¹Based on U.S. import figures/Source: U.S. Agricultural Attaché Report

--The Governments of Canada and the Province of Ontario have announced the details of a new grape assistance program. The program's cost of \$84 million, to be spent over 12 years, will be shared equally by the federal and provincial governments. The intent of the program is to offset sectorial adjustments caused by reforms in Ontario's wine market under the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement and a recent GATT case. Components of the new program will include immediate price supports, surplus grape purchases, grape acreage removal, quality enhancement, and market development. A similar adjustment package of \$24 million was announced by British Columbia last August.

--Importers in Taiwan have cancelled orders for U.S. apples, due to concern over alar. The Taiwanese public was alarmed by banner headlines reporting on the prohibition of apples by some U.S. schools due to controversy over the chemical. U.S. apple exports to Taiwan were valued at \$32 million in 1988.

--Swedish Government has informally decided to apply a zero tolerance level for Alar on imports of fruits and vegetables, effective March 16, 1989. Alar is not approved for use on fruits and vegetables produced in Sweden, and that country's government has not previously established Alar tolerance levels, hence the informal nature of the decision. This ban is not expected to immediately affect U.S. exports, since further U.S. apple shipments are unlikely during the current season. The Alar ruling will probably have no bearing on produce already in Sweden.

--The European Community has negotiated a voluntary restraint agreement (VRA) on apples imports from the Southern Hemisphere. The global quantity established for the Southern Hemisphere is 580,000 metric tons, distributed as follows: South Africa, 188,000 tons; Chile, 168,000 tons; New Zealand, 135,000 tons; Argentina, 78,000 tons; and Australia, 11,000 tons. Northern Hemisphere apple exports are not affected and will enter the EC without quantitative restrictions. The VRA replaces last year's quota and licensing system which covered all apples imported into the EC, including those from the United States. EC apple growers pressed for a much lower apple import ceiling of 400,000 tons, due to this year's bumper harvest. These growers have complained of a surge in apple imports in recent years.

--Philippine mango exports increased steadily in recent years. Exports, destined to Japan and Hong Kong, account for 95 percent of all shipments. In 1987, Japan banned the import of fresh mangoes treated with ethyldibromide but vapor heat treatment is being accepted as an alternative. Philippine mango exports to the United States have been barred for plant health reasons since 1983.

PHILLIPINE MANGO EXPORTS

Year	1,000 MT	U.S.\$ Million
1986	7.9	8.4
1987	13.7	14.1
1988 Prel.	14.8	20.0
1989 Proj.	16.0	22.0

Source: U.S. Agricultural Counselor, Manila

--Philippine exports of fresh bananas rose 12 percent in volume and 22 percent in value in 1988. Approximately 25 percent of Philippine banana production is exported. Banana exports to Japan, which account for nearly three quarters of all shipments, increased an estimated 13 percent in 1988. The increase in shipments to Japan came despite reports that Japanese consumers were switching from fresh bananas to other fruits, and that Ecuador has made substantial inroads into the market. Other major markets for Philippine bananas in 1988 were Saudi Arabia, Italy, Hong Kong, the United Arab Emirates, China, Kuwait, New Zealand, and South Korea.

Dried Fruit and Tree Nuts

--New regulations covering EC imports of raisins/sultanas from Turkey are being considered by the Community's management committee. The new regulations are under consideration because some importers have been able to evade the EC minimum import price (MIP) system, designed to protect the Greek industry, by falsely documenting shipments channeled through Switzerland. The new regulations would require importers to provide FOB price data at origin as well as transport and insurance costs. Where false declarations are suspected, the plan is to require a 30% refundable guarantee which would be demanded pending the supply of documentation assuring that the MIP was respected for at least 70% of the shipment.

--The Government of the State of Kerala, India, continues monopoly procurement of cashew nuts through the state cooperative agency, despite strong opposition from growers and processors. Cashews are a leading agricultural cash crop and export of this densely populated southern Indian state. The State is purchasing in shell cashews at prices ranging from 11 rupees (\$0.64) to 13 rupees (\$0.82) per kilogram and supplying them to processors at rates varying from 13 rupees to 15 rupees per kilogram. This policy has resulted in smuggling of cashews out of state, reduced stocks, and lower rural employment. Cashew nut growers claim that producer prices offered to them by the state cooperative are too low, while Kerala's highly unionized processors say that with their relatively high labor costs, the prices they must pay for unprocessed nuts are too high and make them uncompetitive in the world market. The current policy has been extended through into 1989.

Other Processed Fruits

--The Government of Australia has voiced concern that the preferential tariff treatment for canned fruit given under the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement (FTA) violates a trade agreement between Australia and Canada. The agreement, CANATA, originally signed in 1931, states that Canada is obligated to give the same treatment to Australia as the best tariff treatment it affords any other nation. The commodities under CANATA include canned fruit, sugar, lamb, wine, and cheese. Canada is disputing whether canned fruit is included in the list of commodities covered by the agreement, suggesting that a unilateral decision was made by the Canadians in the early 1980's to remove canned fruit from the register. Australia ships 30 percent of its total canned fruit exports to Canada, with a value of \$29 million. Under the U.S.-Canada FTA, tariffs on U.S. canned fruit will phase down to zero over the next ten years, leaving tariffs on imports from other countries unchanged at 15 percent for canned peaches and 13 percent for canned pears and mixtures.

--The Government of Japan has announced an import quota of 8,000 metric tons of grape juice concentrate (5:1 basis) for Japanese fiscal year 1989 (April 1989 - March 1990). This fulfills the quantity requirement Japan committed to under the U.S.-Japan Agricultural Trade Agreement of 1988. Although the quota is global, the United States supplies over 90 percent of grape juice concentrate imported by Japan. In 1988, Japan imported 5,423 tons of grape juice (actual weight) of which 5,092 tons shipped from the United States.

--Spain's exports of table olives in 1988 fell 16 percent below a year earlier to 120,631 tons, reflecting lower production and less-favorable currency exchange rates. The United States was the principal recipient of the 1988 shipments, taking 57,373 tons, or nearly 48 percent of the total. Other major markets were Italy, with 19,744 tons; France, 8,148; Canada, 6,440; Saudi Arabia, 5,584; West Germany, 3,512; the USSR, 2,667; and Australia, 2,427 tons.

Spain's 1988 table olive harvest was estimated at 180,000 tons, 22 percent below the 1987 output of 230,000 tons, as a result of rains at blossoming time and a natural let-down of the trees following a heavy crop. Growers received an average of 90 pesetas per kilogram for good quality olives, compared with 65 pesetas in 1987 (U.S.\$1=115 pesetas). The 1988 average export price for all types of table olives was about \$1,702 per ton, up from \$1,386 in 1987.

Vegetables

--Taiwan's exports of canned mushrooms fell sharply in 1988, reflecting strong price competition from mainland China and other producing countries, the appreciation of Taiwan's currency, and the aging of agricultural labor. Additional decreases in exports is probable, since the Taiwan Mushroom Packers United Export Corporation (a producers' cooperative which has monopolized canned mushroom exports) will cease operations in June 1989. Although the Taiwan Canners Association will assume most of the functions of the cooperative on a much smaller scale, the outlook for 1989/90 production and exports is bleak. Taiwan's canned mushroom exports in 1988 totaled only 15,143 tons valued at \$27.3 million, compared with 1987 shipments of 42,720 tons valued at \$59.2 million. Stems and pieces comprised nearly half, totaling 7,227 tons valued at \$12.5 million.

Nursery Products

--Colombian exports of fresh cut flowers in 1988, totaled 73,500 metric tons valued at \$184 million, up 28 percent from 1987. Carnations, roses, pompoms, and mums accounted for approximately 80 percent of total shipments. According to the U.S. Agricultural Attaché in Colombia the United States accounted for 80 percent of all exports. Other important buyers included West Germany and the United Kingdom. For 1989, exports are expected to reach \$192 million. Reportedly, Colombia is trying to increase its sales to Japan. The Export Promotion Fund (PROEXPO), is planning to build terminals for flower handling at both the Bogota and Miami airports. The terminals will include refrigerated rooms to increase the commercial life of flowers.

--Heavy winds caused losses to Costa Rican cut flower industry in 1988. Despite these losses, cut flower exports totaled \$9 million, up 20 percent from 1987. Shipments to the United States accounted for approximately 60 percent of total exports in 1987 and 1988. Flowers exported included carnations, roses, pompoms, other mums, anthuriums, and orchids.

--Dutch fresh cut rose exports increased from 935 million stems in 1985 to 1.1 billion stems valued at \$229 million in 1987. Approximately 70 percent of total Dutch fresh rose sales at auctions are miniatures. Exports are assumed to follow the same pattern. In 1987, 88 percent of total exports went to EC countries, mostly to West Germany. Another 10 percent went to other Western European countries and 1 percent to North America. The Netherlands is also a significant importer of roses; 58 million stems in 1987, including 39 million from Israel, 8 million from the Canary Islands, and 2 million from Zimbabwe.

The Flower Council of Holland is the Netherlands' primary flower promotional organization. The Council's activities are centered on trade, advertising, exhibitions, and educational programs. The Flower Council receives funds from levies on growers and traders collected at the auction level. In 1988, the Council allocated \$6.9 million for export promotion, including \$2.2 million in West Germany, \$1.4 million in the United Kingdom, \$172,000 in Japan, and \$542,000 in Canada and the United States combined.

Not only are the Dutch large exporters of roses, they are huge consumers. According to the Product Board for Ornamental Horticultural Products of Holland, per capita purchases of roses in 1986 for the Netherlands were 35, followed by West Germany with 16, and the United States and Japan with 3 each.

Wine, Beer, and Hops

--The Liquor Control Board of Ontario, Canada has announced changes in wine listing and price mark-up policy effective in April 1989. The new listing policy, increases the Board's listing meetings from two to four per year and makes listings more market driven. The Board's goal is to bring down total listings by eliminating duplicate offerings and ensuring that popular products remain on the shelves.

According to the Board, the province's program to eliminate discriminatory mark-ups on imports would be in accordance with the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement and the GATT. Initially, markups on U.S. wines will be cut to 58.5 percent, markups on Ontario wines will rise to 10.5 percent, and markups on other imports will stay at 66 percent. After 7 years, U.S. and domestic mark-ups will be equivalent. After 10 years all mark-ups will be identical.

--Hong Kong has announced an 8 percent increase in duty rates for champagne and sparkling wines, still wines, cider and sherry, and non-European-type wines. This increase was accompanied with changes in duty on beer and other alcoholic beverages. The changes in duty, which are expected to bring in several million dollars in additional revenue, went into effect as of March 1.

--The price of wine in the Netherlands averaged 6.06 guilders (\$3.06) per bottle in 1988. According to a recent survey, 60 percent of all wines sold at 6.00 guilders or lower. Almost all U.S. wines retail above 10.00 guilders (\$5.05) per bottle, which places it in the top 6 percent price category.

TREE NUT INDUSTRIES OF TURKEY

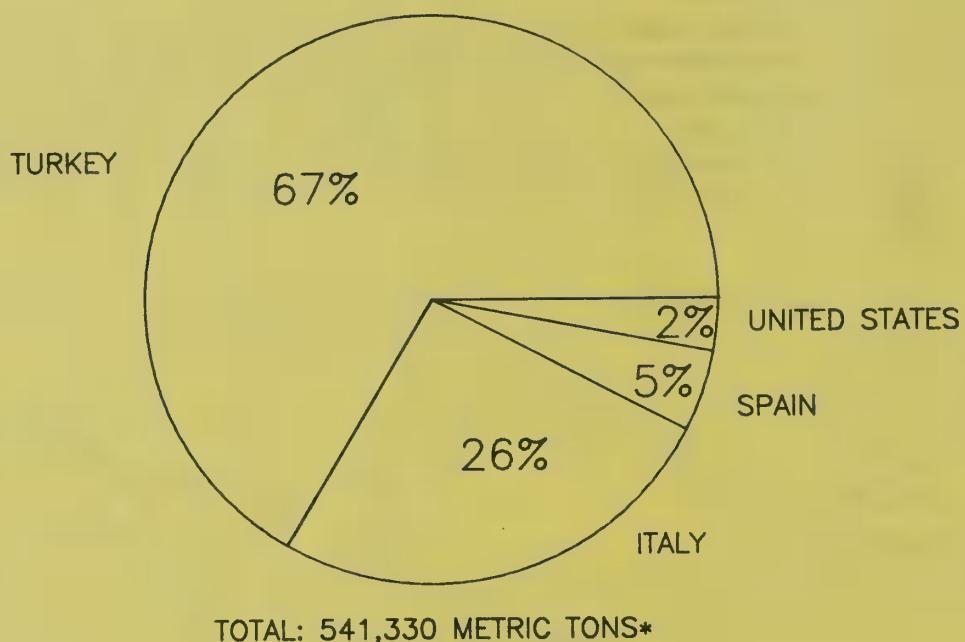
Turkey has long been the world's leading producer and exporter of filberts, accounting for at least 65 percent of world trade every year since 1974, and at even higher percentages for most years. Turkey and the United States vie for the position of second largest exporter of pistachios behind Iran. Turkey is one of the original producers of walnuts, but in recent years acreage devoted to walnuts has been shrinking. The potential for increased production still exists, however, as some of the remaining walnuts are being grown in orchards utilizing modern cultivation techniques. The almond, while not widely produced in Turkey, is a very popular snack food. This demand has led to plantings of new orchards, which should bring about a substantial increase in almond output.



Filberts

In 1988/89 Turkey accounted for 67 percent of the filberts produced by the world's four leading suppliers. Of the total exports from these countries, Turkey is expected to supply 72 percent or 250,000 metric tons. The other major producers are Italy, Spain, and the United States. Unlike these other producers who consume domestically one-half or more of their production, Turkey exports over 75 percent of its output.

1988/89 FILBERT PRODUCTION MAJOR WORLD PRODUCERS



Filberts are grown along Turkey's Black Sea coast from Istanbul in the West to the Soviet border in the East. The main concentrations are along the eastern half of the coast between the cities of Samsun and Trabzon, with the city of Gierson at the heart of the industry. In recent years increased plantings have occurred in the western regions centered around Bolu and Sakarya. Filberts from the western regions gained a foothold in international markets when the radioactive fallout from the Chernyobl accident contaminated some filberts from eastern Turkey. Now, 3 years after the accident, no detectable levels of radioactivity remain in Turkish filberts, and filberts from western Turkey no longer receive a premium. Western producers account for 30 to 40 percent of production.

Official Turkish figures put the area devoted to filberts at 410,000 hectares, though it is probably higher than this. The majority of this acreage is on the steep slopes of the hills and mountains which border the Black Sea. However, with returns to farmers for filberts increasing relative to basic food crops, increasing acreage in the fertile river valleys and coastal plains along the coast is being planted in filbert bushes. Legislation designed to prevent this land from being switched from staple food crops to filberts is in place, but enforcement has been sporadic at best. With the increased filbert acreage on this flat, fertile land, and the attendant improvement in production techniques, yield per acre is expected to increase. Currently the yield is much lower than in Italy or the United States. Approximately 70 percent of the filberts are grown on small family owned and operated farms.

Filbert production in Turkey, while fluctuating greatly year to year, has remained basically flat in the past 10 years, with export levels responding to these production shifts.

The filbert industry in Turkey is supported by the Union of Filbert Marketing Cooperatives, known as Fiskobirlik, a quasi-governmental organization headed by a political appointee. (For more information on this type of institution in Turkey, see the January 1988 Horticultural Products Review.) Fiskobirlik purchases filberts from farmers at a government-set support price and then markets them both internationally and domestically. Fiskobirlik normally handles about 35 percent of the crop, with variations depending on the open market price relative to the support price. In 1987/88, when Turkey had a relatively small crop and prices were high, Fiskobirlik purchased a record low of 21,000 tons or 8 percent of production. In 1988/89 with a much larger crop and a support price of 2,000 Turkish lira (\$1.40) per kilogram, almost double the previous year's level, Fiskobirlik hoped to purchase approximately 100,000 tons or roughly 28 percent of the crop.

Given the exchange rate of 1,450 liras to U.S. \$1 in September and October 1988, when the bulk of production was purchased from the farmers, the export price for Turkish filberts, based on the support price of 2,000 liras per kg., is approximately \$290 to \$300 per 100 kgs. of shelled filberts. This price includes the cost of shelling and handling as well as loss due to shelling. The shelling ratio for filberts is 50 percent. In addition, the exporter must pay an export tax, set for 1988/89 at \$75 per 100 kgs. of shelled nuts.

The export tax was established in 1980 to align domestic prices with export prices and to raise funds for the support price programs. Export taxes are in place for a number of traditional agricultural exports from Turkey, as are support prices. The funds from all of the agricultural export taxes are pooled and then used on all of the support-price programs. In the case of filberts the industry has contributed approximately \$500 million since 1980 but has utilized only \$136 million. Efforts have been made by private exporters to access some of these funds for international promotional efforts; however, no funds have been allocated to date despite agreement of the government to do so.

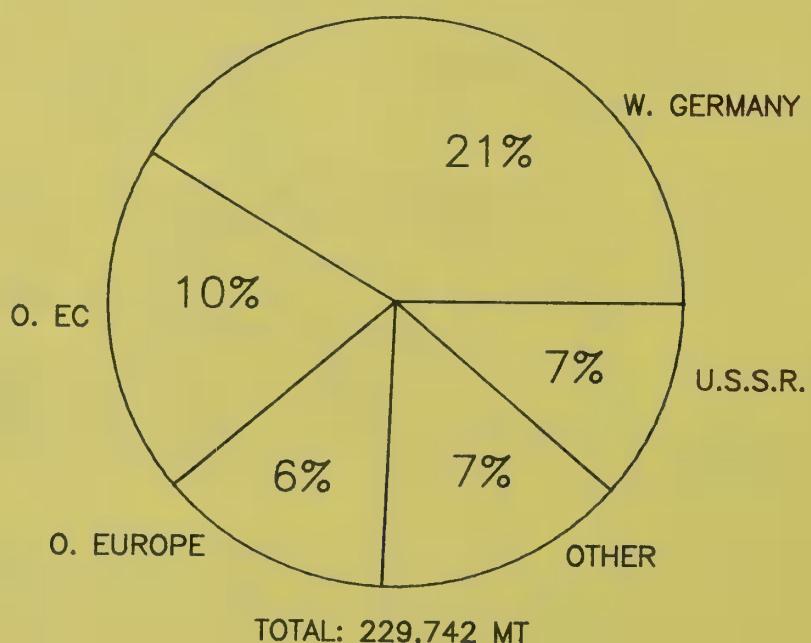
The export tax per 100 kgs. of filberts was lowered for the 1988/89 season as follows: natural, shelled nuts (the bulk of exports) from \$100 to \$75; roasted or blanched, whole, shelled nuts from \$88 to \$63; other processed, shelled nuts from \$67 to \$41; and in-shell nuts from \$50 to \$40. A 1987/88 modification lowered the tax by \$15 for non-traditional markets such as the United States, Canada, Mexico, South Africa, Japan, China, and other Far East countries.

A new set of standards and grades was to be instituted for the 1988/89 season, however, due to slight differences between these new standards and those imposed by the European Community, this program was delayed. New standards, in line with the EC regulations, are likely to be implemented in August, 1989. These standards still remain below those required by the marketing order for U.S. filberts. The tighter standard imposed by the United States is viewed by many exporters in Turkey as unnecessary, and trade restrictive.

The major market for Turkish filberts is the EC, particularly West Germany, but with large quantities also going to Italy and France. Each year the EC allows entry of 25,000 tons of shelled filberts from Turkey at a zero-duty rate. After that quantity is filled, the remainder face a 4-percent duty. These 25,000 tons are allocated among the EC member states based on previous purchase levels. Austria and Switzerland are the principal non-EC European customers. The United States on the other hand is a mostly residual market.

The second most important market behind West Germany, is the USSR. The level of purchases by the Soviet Union is, however, quite variable, as this market is very price-sensitive and will switch between California almonds and Turkish filberts. In 1987 Turkey agreed to barter various agricultural products, including filberts, for natural gas from the USSR. In 1987/88, \$5 million worth of filberts were exported in this way.

TURKEY: FILBERT EXPORTS, 1987 MAJOR MARKETS



While filberts and almonds are substitutes for some industrial uses and in certain markets, most traders believe that actual shifts in consumption between the two account for only 10 to 15 percent of the markets. Nevertheless, prices for the two products are closely related, with supply driven changes in the price for either nut resulting in a similar movement in the price of the other nut. Another factor affecting exports of filberts has been the precipitous fall in the Turkish Lira's value relative to the dollar and other major currencies. This decline has led to increased grower costs due to higher priced imported inputs, but is also has lowered the dollar price of exports, allowing filberts to remain competitive in world markets.

The expansion of the Turkish filbert processing industry has led to increased exports of semi-and-fully processed products and to an increase in domestic consumption in the form of confectionery and other processed filbert products. Low labor costs give Turkish processors a price advantage that has led many European confectionery manufacturers and other industrial users to import filberts in semi-processed forms such as roasted, blanched, and crushed. This increase in the value added in Turkey is encouraged by the government through the lower export tax levied on these semi-processed products.

The largest Turkish processor began with a small operation in 1973 and has been growing ever since. The company, one of many in the sector, now employs 1,200 people, the bulk of which work on the confectionery side, which accounts for approximately half the company's business. Confectionery products are mostly for the domestic market. The other half of the company is involved in filbert processing. The company has the capacity to process 20 tons of filberts a day, or approximately 6,000 tons per year. The products produced, 90 percent for the export market, are: whole natural, blanched or roasted nuts packaged in 900-kg. bins, 90-kg. burlap sacks, and 10-and 20-kg. airtight plastic wrapped bricks; roasted, cracked, crushed, or powdered 1 to 20 kg. bricks; filbert butter or paste, shipped in 18-ton tanks or 200-kg. drums, or packaged for retail in sausage-shaped plastic tubes or small jars.

The future of the filbert industry in Turkey looks bright, given an expansion of consumption world wide. Production is expected to expand, with a 500,000-ton crop within 5 years being a distinct possibility. The telling factor will be whether the world market can absorb these increased supplies without a drastic reduction in price. The large 1988/89 crop is selling at prices well below those expected at the beginning of the season. Only the rapid devaluation of the lira, from 1,713 lira per dollar in October 1988 to 1,964 lira in March 1989 has kept export returns above the cost of production. The future of the industry also will be affected by the tree nut assistance package recently approved by the EC. If the EC program prompts this substantially increased filbert or almond production in the Community or increases border protection for these commodities, then Turkish filbert farmers could be in for some tough times.

Pistachios

The Turkish pistachio industry is located in the southern provinces of Siirt and Gaziantep near Turkey's borders with Syria and Iran. The city of Gaziantep is at the geographic heart of this industry, and is home to the Union of Pistachio Cooperatives (Guneydogu), the Gaziantep Pistachio Research Institute, and most of the private trading firms. This traditional dominance is declining however, as the area around Siirt begins to produce ever larger quantities of pistachios, and the large trading houses in Istanbul and other port cities become more involved in pistachio exports.

The bulk of Turkish pistachios are grown on small farms and as hedge or garden trees scattered throughout these regions of Turkey. Trees are not irrigated on a regular basis and receive little or no chemicals or fertilizers. This is especially true for the Siirt region, where there is only one paved road and economic conditions are very poor. The total acreage devoted to pistachios in Turkey is difficult to determine, due to these scattered plantings. The Turkish Ministry of Agriculture estimates the number of trees at 18.6 million with an additional 300,000 planted each year.

The record in the past 10 years was 33,000 tons in 1985. The 1988 crop was an "off" year and is currently estimated at around 15,000 tons. Of this, the Antep variety, grown in the Gaziantep region, accounts for 80 to 85 percent, with the Siirt variety making up the remainder. Given the increased plantings of trees, especially in Siirt, production should begin to trend upwards.

The pistachio industry in Turkey is supported by Guneydogu, which determines the support price and purchases the largest single share of pistachios. Based in Gaziantep, Guneydogu does not purchase pistachios from the Siirt region, supposedly because of a fear that illegally imported Iranian nuts may be mixed with the local nuts. Guneydogu has approximately 12,000 members involved in pistachio production. There is no charge for a grower to become a member, and the member is not obligated to sell to Guneydogu. Guneydogu, in consultation with the government, establishes the support price based on estimates of grower costs and the anticipated export price. The 1988 support price of 4,400 liras (\$2.24) per kg is double the 1987 price in nominal terms. This increase is the result of the high inflation rate in Turkey, the rising cost of imported inputs due to the devaluation of the lira, and rising export prices.

Guneydogu operates a large processing plant in Gaziantep where pistachios are stored, hulled, processed and packaged. In order to flatten out the annual swings in production, Guneydogu stores pistachios in their red hulls for as long as 2 to 3 years. Most pistachios are sold in the shell either raw or roasted. Blanks (unopened nuts) are farmed out on a fee basis to households where they are opened by hand. Guneydogu exports almost all of its nuts, with very limited domestic sales. The bulk of these exports are made in 50 and 75 kilogram burlap sacks.

Traditionally the number one export market for Turkish pistachios has been Spain, which imports raw nuts for roasting in Spain. During 1988, however, much of this business was lost to lower priced Iranian pistachios. On the other hand, Turkey has benefited greatly from the embargo on Iranian nuts in the United States. U.S. imports of Turkish pistachios have grown from 299 tons in 1987 to 973 tons in 1988. Other markets for Turkish nuts are Western Europe and the Middle East. In addition, Turkey exports shelled pistachios to West Germany and the Middle East for confectionery and other processing uses.

To stabilize domestic prices and prevent a reduction in export prices, an export tax was established in 1980. The revenue collected from this tax goes into the Price Support and Stabilization Fund, from which financing of the support price is drawn. In 1981 the tax rates were reduced to their current level of 10 liras per kg. (\$0.90 per 100 kg. at that time and \$0.06 today) for in-shell pistachios and 15 liras per kg. for shelled nuts.

Walnuts

Walnut production has declined slightly in the last 3 years, due to dry weather and a reduction in the number of trees. Correspondingly, the domestic price has risen and exports have decreased. Walnuts are grown over a large portion of the country, but with the majority along the Aegean coast. The majority of walnut trees in Turkey are planted to provide shade and as dividers on small family farms. The total acreage devoted to walnuts is impossible to determine; however, official estimates put the number of trees at 4 million.

According to the scientists at the Ataturk Horticultural Research Institute at Yalova, there are only 60 hectares of commercial orchards. These orchards are expanding slowly, hindered somewhat by the inability of the state nursery to meet the demand for seedlings. The nursery currently is distributing 3,000 to 4,000 trees per year. Despite these new plantings, the overall number of trees is declining because farmers continue to cut the trees for wood. If the walnuts grown in commercial orchards reached a significant percentage of the total, the resulting higher yields could reverse the downward slide in walnut production.

Turkey exports approximately 5 percent of its total walnut production. All exports are shelled meats, as the Turkish walnut shell is much harder than U.S. and European varieties. Shelling is done by hand with hammers. Some inshell walnuts are imported from China for shelling and re-exported as meats. The main markets are western Europe and the Persian Gulf countries. There are no government support programs, support prices, or export taxes for walnuts.

Almonds

The demand for almonds in Turkey is relatively strong; however, almond production is limited and imports are tightly controlled. The results are high domestic prices and minimal exports. This strong domestic demand coupled with rising domestic prices suggests that production may increase in the future. Reports from tree nut traders in Turkey indicate that new orchards are being planted on the Aegean coast.

The government currently estimates there are around 4.5 million almond trees, planted, for the most part, in nonorchard settings. There are no government supports for almonds, or export taxes. It is reported, however, that some support measures for the establishment of new orchards may be put into place by the government. Given the Turkish Government's tight financial position it is not likely that these programs would be very large.

John Toaspern (202) 382-8498

TURKEY: TREE NUT PRODUCTION & UTILIZATION

Commodity	Beginning Stocks	Production	Imports ²	SUPPLY/ DISTRIBUTION	Exports	Domestic Consump.	Ending Stocks
Mktng Year ¹							
Filberts, Inshell Basis							
1979/80	10,000	290,000	0	300,000	214,300	35,700	50,000
1980/81	50,000	240,000	0	290,000	214,200	35,800	40,000
1981/82	40,000	350,000	0	390,000	249,700	40,300	100,000
1982/83	100,000	220,000	0	320,000	205,700	69,300	45,000
1983/84	45,000	400,000	0	445,000	245,600	79,400	120,000
1984/85	120,000	300,000	0	420,000	258,000	77,000	85,000
1985/86	85,000	210,000	0	295,000	159,000	71,000	65,000
1986/87	65,000	300,000	0	365,000	241,000	74,000	50,000
1987/88	50,000	280,000	0	330,000	210,000	75,000	45,000
1988/89	45,000	360,000	0	405,000	250,000	80,000	75,000
Pistachios, Inshell Basis							
1979/80	4,000	16,000	N/A	20,000	900	10,100	9,000
1980/81	9,000	7,000	N/A	16,000	1,900	10,100	4,000
1981/82	4,000	21,000	N/A	25,000	4,900	11,100	9,000
1982/83	9,000	11,000	N/A	20,000	2,000	11,000	7,000
1983/84	7,000	18,000	N/A	25,000	3,000	12,000	10,000
1984/85	10,000	15,000	N/A	25,000	5,000	12,000	8,000
1985/86	8,000	33,000	N/A	41,000	11,000	13,000	17,000
1986/87	17,000	20,000	N/A	37,000	2,000	17,000	18,000
1987/88	18,000	25,000	N/A	43,000	7,000	20,000	16,000
1988/89	16,000	15,000	N/A	31,000	5,000	18,000	8,000
Walnuts, Inshell Basis							
1979/80	6,000	95,000	N/A	101,000	1,900	92,100	7,000
1980/81	7,000	70,000	N/A	77,000	2,800	71,200	3,000
1981/82	4,000	70,000	N/A	74,000	7,700	64,300	2,000
1982/83	2,000	72,000	N/A	74,000	4,000	67,000	3,000
1983/84	3,000	73,000	N/A	76,000	4,000	68,000	4,000
1984/85	4,000	72,000	N/A	76,000	4,000	66,000	6,000
1985/86	6,000	70,000	N/A	76,000	6,000	65,000	5,000
1986/87	5,000	68,000	N/A	73,000	5,000	63,000	5,000
1987/88	5,000	65,000	N/A	70,000	2,000	62,000	6,000
1988/89	6,000	64,000	N/A	70,000	3,000	61,000	6,000
Almonds, Shelled Basis							
1979/80	N/A	8,800	N/A	8,800	800	6,000	670
1980/81	670	10,700	N/A	11,370	830	8,870	1,670
1981/82	1,670	10,700	N/A	12,370	530	9,510	2,330
1982/83	2,300	12,000	N/A	14,300	300	10,000	4,000
1983/84	4,000	13,300	N/A	17,300	2,000	10,300	5,000
1984/85	5,000	11,000	N/A	16,000	0	10,000	6,000
1985/86	6,000	10,000	N/A	16,000	1,000	10,000	5,000
1986/87	5,000	12,000	N/A	17,000	1,000	12,000	4,000
1987/88	4,000	9,000	N/A	13,000	1,000	10,000	2,000
1988/89	2,000	13,000	N/A	15,000	1,000	12,000	2,000

¹Marketing years are as follows: filberts, walnuts, and almonds, September-August; pistachios, November-September. ²Import data not available.

NOTE: All 1988/89 figures are preliminary estimates.

Corrections of Chilean apple production and domestic consumption figures printed in March, 1989 Horticultural Products Review are as follows.

**CHILE: SELECTED FRUIT SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION
(METRIC TONS)**

Commodity/ M. Year ¹	Area Planted ²	Prod.	Exports	Domestic Consumption ³	Total Processing	Total Utilization
Apples						
1979/80	14,300	241,700	163,013	68,687	10,000	241,700
1980/81	15,500	293,400	190,000	93,900	9,500	293,400
1981/82	16,735	345,000	210,000	123,000	12,000	345,000
1982/83	17,600	365,000	179,295	155,705	30,000	365,000

¹Marketing year begins February of second year shown. ²Area Planted in Hectares. ³Domestic Consumption includes waste and loss.

**WEEKLY EXCHANGE RATES FOR SELECTED FOREIGN CURRENCIES
March 28, 1989
(Foreign Currency Units Per U.S. Dollar)**

	3/28/89	2/28/89	3/88	3/87
Currencies	Current Rate	Month Ago Rate	Year Ago Avg.	Two Year Ago Avg.
Canadian Dollar	1.1945	1.1990	1.2487	1.3187
ECU ¹	0.9051	0.8804	0.8102	0.8837
British Pound	0.5920	0.5732	0.5453	0.6278
French Franc	6.3925	6.1995	5.6864	6.1047
West German Mark	1.8930	1.8225	1.6761	1.8342
Japanese Yen	133.0000	126.8500	127.0100	151.3300
South Korean Won	672.8000	673.0000	757.3170	853.7820
New Taiwan Dollar	27.2000	27.7500	28.5870	34.7220
Singapore Dollar	1.9535	1.9320	2.0117	2.1408
Hong Kong Dollar	7.7860	7.8005	7.8009	7.8002

¹European Currency Unit. A weighted basket of the currencies of the 12 EC member states.

Exchange rates are spot as of 3 p.m. Eastern Time, Mar. 28, 1989
Source: FAS/TEID Exchange Rate Database and Wall Street Journal.

Note: The fewer foreign currency units required to purchase one U.S. dollar, the more competitive U.S. export products are in foreign markets.

BANANAS: U.S. IMPORTS
 (MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN JANUARY)
 (QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS, VALUE IN \$1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY			VALUE		
	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988
WORLD TOTAL.....	2,978,394	2,940,544	2,873,912	716,835	772,064	777,409
MEXICO.....	75,222	83,093	82,589	16,700	13,161	14,197
CBI BENEFICIARIES..	1,620,565	1,640,772	1,586,214	404,139	467,723	467,990
HONDURAS.....	516,453	586,272	607,685	141,185	201,880	181,712
COSTA RICA.....	565,699	551,167	595,130	149,967	140,534	166,867
GUATEMALA.....	283,514	239,746	211,949	42,293	56,067	71,809
PANAMA.....	252,175	262,841	170,069	70,055	68,933	47,037
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	420	599	1,143	205	282	511
LW & WW ISLANDS...	218	148	217	68	27	36
EL SALVADOR.....	2,087	-	-	364	-	-
S. AMER. & NON-CBI	1,269,846	1,216,640	1,205,108	293,259	291,143	295,223
ECUADOR.....	744,118	719,975	757,341	182,505	159,301	172,743
COLOMBIA.....	521,090	492,308	446,852	109,205	130,360	122,192
VENEZUELA.....	2,096	2,080	916	1,040	967	289
GUYANA.....	1,004	-	-	176	-	-
BRAZIL.....	1,539	2,232	-	333	498	-
EC-TWELVE.....	8,596	-	-	1,606	-	-
UNITED KINGDOM....	1,277	-	-	165	-	-
BELGIUM LUXEMBOURG	509	-	-	129	-	-
SPAIN.....	2,175	-	-	497	-	-
GREECE.....	4,635	-	-	813	-	-
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	216	-	-	376	-	-
FINLAND.....	216	-	-	376	-	-
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	3,737	-	-	701	-	-
BR PACIFIC ISLANDS	3,737	-	-	701	-	-
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	8	-	-	2	-	-
OTHER.....	18	34	-	8	36	-

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

MANGOES: U.S. IMPORTS
 (MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN JANUARY)
 (QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS, VALUE IN \$1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY			VALUE		
	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988
WORLD TOTAL.....	44,744	51,996	34,646	29,112	30,941	28,877
MEXICO.....	36,685	42,614	27,169	24,968	25,952	24,746
CBI BENEFICIARIES..	7,789	9,067	7,392	3,762	4,746	4,051
HAITI.....	7,402	8,780	7,299	3,520	4,526	3,974
BELIZE.....	242	252	-	198	209	-
S. AMER. & NON-CBI	237	284	-	329	222	-
VENEZUELA.....	-	164	-	-	105	-
PERU.....	6	108	-	4	97	-
BRAZIL.....	230	12	-	325	20	-
EC-TWELVE.....	-	10	1	-	2	1
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	32	2	48	47	6	44
OTHER.....	2	5	3	5	10	5

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

GRAPE JUICE, CONC., SSE: U.S. IMPORTS
 (MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN JANUARY)
 (QUANTITY IN 1,000 LITERS, VALUE IN \$1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY			VALUE		
	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988
WORLD TOTAL.....	29,482	20,078	42,518	5,600	5,085	10,053
CANADA.....	2,548	3,037	2,305	711	896	845
MEXICO.....	97	245	228	29	64	85
CBI BENEFICIARIES..	364	-	26	46	-	44
S. AMER. & NON-CBI	25,094	16,369	38,932	4,534	3,882	8,398
ARGENTINA.....	10,101	9,874	28,448	1,550	1,911	5,661
BRAZIL.....	13,048	6,313	10,224	2,666	1,904	2,631
CHILE.....	1,945	182	253	318	67	95
EC-TWELVE.....	152	318	907	68	191	629
GERMANY, FED. REP.	0	-	334	1	-	274
ITALY.....	9	203	210	7	130	231
NETHERLANDS.....	-	88	356	-	30	117
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	-	3	-	-	5	-
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	21	30	21	22	26	6
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	9	76	98	7	21	47
OTHER.....	1,197	-	-	182	-	-
REP. SOUTH AFRICA..	1,197	-	-	182	-	-

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

DATA ARE SINGLE STRENGTH EQUIVALENT

ROSES: U.S. IMPORTS
 (MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN JANUARY)
 (QUANTITY IN 1,000 UNITS, VALUE IN \$1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY			VALUE		
	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988
WORLD TOTAL.....	216,548	266,921	313,896	47,242	48,168	62,755
CANADA.....	906	1,103	783	416	573	544
MEXICO.....	13,496	18,716	26,419	2,631	2,940	5,011
CBI BENEFICIARIES..	14,125	21,108	22,574	2,249	3,128	3,127
GUATEMALA.....	9,346	13,393	16,953	1,228	1,778	2,074
COSTA RICA.....	2,045	2,400	2,261	513	548	477
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	2,039	3,466	2,570	297	387	461
JAMAICA.....	639	1,810	790	201	410	115
S. AMER. & NON-CBI	177,242	217,899	256,567	39,011	38,875	51,528
COLOMBIA.....	172,428	206,990	240,693	38,299	37,344	49,211
ECUADOR.....	4,091	10,033	14,437	605	1,409	2,095
VENEZUELA.....	20	293	582	13	48	115
BOLIVIA.....	15	116	787	1	15	63
BRAZIL.....	367	139	7	51	15	1
EC-TWELVE.....	6,539	6,231	6,425	2,246	2,262	2,373
NETHERLANDS.....	5,783	5,110	5,787	1,990	1,950	2,115
FRANCE.....	71	104	234	49	115	186
SPAIN.....	585	799	229	145	138	35
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	0	21	4	2	8	2
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	342	116	197	51	22	25
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	3,820	1,710	868	622	353	141
ISRAEL.....	3,719	1,543	811	591	312	115
OTHER.....	78	19	60	15	7	4

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

GRAPE WINES: U.S. EXPORTS
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN JANUARY)
(QUANTITY IN 1,000 GALLONS, VALUE IN \$1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY			VALUE		
	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988
WORLD TOTAL.....	6,779	11,080	15,688	33,108	57,117	79,655
CANADA.....	2,496	3,275	3,984	7,017	10,852	13,078
EC-TWELVE.....	1,576	2,995	4,831	8,892	17,428	27,064
UNITED KINGDOM....	962	1,857	3,136	4,925	10,600	17,044
DENMARK.....	131	282	563	620	1,474	2,714
BELGIUM LUXEMBOURG	229	355	401	1,358	1,946	2,429
GERMANY, FED. REP.	125	178	272	1,027	1,202	1,985
FRANCE.....	69	89	246	541	980	1,556
NETHERLANDS.....	47	100	82	310	627	592
ITALY.....	4	116	64	31	538	337
IRELAND.....	■	4	38	64	41	260
SPAIN.....	3	11	21	15	16	108
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	166	674	1,208	1,507	3,597	6,414
SWEDEN.....	73	333	796	658	1,491	3,001
SWITZERLAND.....	69	302	308	641	1,853	2,718
FINLAND.....	3	5	53	64	42	350
NORWAY.....	9	13	30	56	68	210
AUSTRIA.....	1	3	14	11	19	85
ICELAND.....	11	18	7	77	124	51
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	1,316	2,955	4,303	8,808	18,578	25,494
JAPAN.....	1,012	1,879	3,303	6,622	12,314	20,480
HONG KONG.....	107	147	272	750	1,027	1,464
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	31	539	167	273	3,284	1,031
PHILIPPINES.....	41	152	115	193	694	514
FR PACIFIC ISLANDS	5	22	98	71	109	352
MALAYSIA.....	9	33	60	64	157	307
THAILAND.....	17	19	46	107	100	278
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	2	79	78	20	388	276
SINGAPORE.....	69	51	38	498	272	269
AUSTRALIA.....	9	16	37	85	128	223
INDONESIA.....	2	12	38	14	65	204
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	4	11	3	38	62	16
ISRAEL.....	2	9	..	25	55	■
LAT. AMER./EX CARR.	214	294	303	1,037	1,595	1,988
MEXICO.....	43	102	107	130	455	801
VENEZUELA.....	11	12	24	66	64	212
HONDURAS.....	5	3	29	26	35	170
PANAMA.....	79	64	30	424	448	166
ECUADOR.....	8	30	33	45	138	165
BELIZE.....	12	12	15	83	74	130
COLOMBIA.....	25	21	17	119	116	87
COSTA RICA.....	2	7	13	9	37	69
GUATEMALA.....	15	22	11	52	112	68
BRAZIL.....	5	8	2	26	56	12
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	985	841	1,009	5,647	4,772	5,283
NETHL. ANTILLES...	209	162	192	1,298	1,012	1,110
LW & WW ISLANDS...	191	163	185	1,264	983	1,097
BAHAMAS.....	225	163	184	1,045	786	809
BERMUDA.....	76	102	114	504	719	666
CAYMAN ISLANDS....	37	61	96	231	374	438
JAMAICA.....	43	42	60	263	202	315
BARBADOS.....	40	40	50	257	242	308
HAITI.....	30	62	55	152	213	272
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	110	32	54	475	152	140
TURKS ISLANDS....	14	7	12	99	50	71
TRINIDAD TOBAGO..	7	7	9	49	32	56
OTHER.....	22	37	48	163	233	318
LIBERIA.....	2	6	16	12	44	109
SRI LANKA.....	5	8	6	32	60	47
NIGERIA.....	-	13	4	-	62	35

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

ONIONS, DRIED/DEHY.: U.S. EXPORTS
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN JANUARY)
(QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS, VALUE IN \$1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY			VALUE		
	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988
WORLD TOTAL.....	14,852	18,193	19,108	28,466	32,200	33,303
CANADA.....	1,462	1,979	1,525	3,207	4,261	3,340
EC-TWELVE.....	7,386	7,415	7,364	13,091	13,301	13,885
UNITED KINGDOM....	3,095	2,770	2,789	6,023	5,065	5,399
GERMANY, FED. REP.	2,422	2,602	2,704	3,901	4,796	5,200
NETHERLANDS.....	628	760	687	1,045	1,322	1,302
SPAIN.....	506	631	560	857	1,056	958
BELGIUM LUXEMBOURG	263	177	211	471	258	331
IRELAND.....	126	107	115	208	169	201
DENMARK.....	102	147	77	218	309	178
ITALY.....	91	98	108	130	139	158
FRANCE.....	94	47	59	137	68	71
PORTUGAL.....	39	59	39	68	93	62
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	1,732	2,057	2,044	3,416	3,969	4,142
SWEDEN.....	609	630	767	1,368	1,310	1,665
SWITZERLAND.....	497	713	572	884	1,216	1,016
FINLAND.....	253	314	383	487	642	780
NORWAY.....	345	382	313	633	776	666
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	3,908	6,195	7,672	7,794	9,504	10,881
JAPAN.....	2,520	4,535	5,627	4,856	6,034	7,097
AUSTRALIA.....	1,141	1,290	1,312	2,471	2,783	2,778
INDONESIA.....	4	96	155	4	165	290
NEW ZEALAND.....	83	98	117	203	223	263
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	62	2	371	80	■	248
SINGAPORE.....	28	44	27	53	54	54
PHILIPPINES.....	14	64	12	37	151	45
HONG KONG.....	38	18	11	62	31	22
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	41	50	83	73	87	160
ISRAEL.....	40	49	79	72	84	154
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.	135	275	234	520	625	527
VENEZUELA.....	15	■	97	57	■	231
EL SALVADOR.....	11	36	39	23	73	85
COSTA RICA.....	5	11	42	15	28	83
COLOMBIA.....	1	75	22	8	155	60
GUATEMALA.....	29	68	13	58	77	22
BRAZIL.....	48	50	..	308	215	■
BERMUDA & CARIBB.	114	99	136	220	197	274
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	101	93	125	205	185	247
OTHER.....	75	122	50	146	256	94
REP. SOUTH AFRICA..	33	71	50	67	156	94
KENYA.....	40	50	..	75	96	■

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

GARLIC, DRIED/DEHY.: U.S. EXPORTS
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN JANUARY)
(QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS, VALUE IN \$1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY			VALUE		
	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988
WORLD TOTAL.....	4,923	3,345	4,109	8,977	5,554	7,122
CANADA.....	922	1,248	1,151	1,161	1,433	1,299
EC-TWELVE.....	1,706	1,014	1,217	3,226	1,679	2,075
UNITED KINGDOM....	1,006	421	652	2,185	742	1,143
GERMANY, FED. REP.	433	341	378	730	604	674
BELGIUM LUXEMBOURG	75	83	92	77	104	116
NETHERLANDS.....	131	79	55	140	98	73
DENMARK.....	25	30	15	49	64	35
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	237	232	326	510	513	620
FINLAND.....	54	89	148	133	196	258
SWEDEN.....	71	87	106	197	211	203
SWITZERLAND.....	68	46	61	110	84	119
AUSTRIA.....	35	■	..	50	■	■
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	458	473	697	1,233	1,074	1,414
AUSTRALIA.....	309	248	489	847	636	984
JAPAN.....	116	102	118	312	271	320
OTHER PACIFIC IS...	10	96	65	■	67	48
SINGAPORE.....	7	12	1	30	56	5
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	118	66	112	184	133	197
ISRAEL.....	118	66	112	184	133	197
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.	1,379	253	498	2,406	583	1,311
VENEZUELA.....	■	112	378	■	324	1,095
PANAMA.....	5	1	57	15	■	62
EL SALVADOR.....	5	5	21	15	14	58
BRAZIL.....	1,343	113	..	2,324	179	■
BERMUDA & CARIBB.	31	35	61	67	73	88
OTHER.....	73	24	46	190	66	117
REP. SOUTH AFRICA..	73	24	46	190	66	117

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY	REGION/COUNTRY	DECEMBER	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL	REGION/COUNTRY	DECEMBER	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL		
(BEG. MKTG. YR.)		1987	1988	PREVIOUS: CURRENT	SEASON	(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1987	1988	PREVIOUS: CURRENT	SEASON
FRESH FRUIT										
APPLES.....(JUL)	40,694	39,675	148,062	144,453	293,211	ORANGES.....(NOV)	18,457	23,073	37,070	41,551
CANADA.....	2,649	4,103	17,117	23,119	41,099	CANADA.....	9,990	9,175	19,425	17,136
EC-TWELVE.....	3,786	4,446	14,327	11,366	28,273	EC-TWELVE.....	-	38	7	38
UNITED KINGDOM.....	1,545	2,210	5,734	7,886	16,073	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	7	-	7	4,021
NETHERLANDS.....	1,633	1,865	6,959	2,152	9,265	EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	8,435	13,799	17,573	1,276
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	9,170	9,301	18,113	23,949	29,790	JAPAN.....	3,445	5,101	9,809	231,459
SWEDEN.....	6,098	5,915	8,129	11,377	12,381	HONG KONG.....	2,969	4,147	5,237	115,387
FINLAND.....	1,231	1,262	5,422	6,482	8,631	MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	-	-	9,771	78,137
NORWAY.....	1,675	2,022	3,716	5,211	7,165	LAT. AMER.-EX CARR.....	18	56	47	20
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	16,781	15,321	68,208	63,339	145,140	BERMUDA & CARIBB.....	7	3	10	2,526
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	10,133	9,315	35,381	30,845	73,641	OTHER.....	-	-	-	275
HONG KONG.....	3,738	2,554	17,545	11,238	40,083	GRAPES.....(JUN)	7,354	12,175	95,870	34,770
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	3,913	2,369	18,714	11,795	35,553	CANADA.....	2,739	3,567	51,787	64,184
SAUDI ARABIA.....	2,947	2,294	12,070	8,424	17,381	EC-TWELVE.....	358	405	5,796	6,049
UNITED ARAB EMIRA.....	967	19	6,184	3,137	9,128	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	590	797	2,076	2,457
LAT. AMER.-EX CARR	3,684	3,446	9,266	8,697	17,577	EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	1,614	4,500	30,730	2,098
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	705	689	2,276	2,176	3,713	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	272	859	10,327	32,465
OTHER.....	5	-	41	12	66	HONG KONG.....	570	2,257	8,861	11,716
AVOCADOS.....(OCT)	1,317	542	2,401	1,486	13,327	JAPAN.....	402	577	3,711	10,522
CANADA.....	102	66	254	197	1,408	SINGAPORE.....	143	325	3,426	4,767
EC-TWELVE.....	1,088	396	1,459	1,002	7,324	GRAPES.....(JUN)	7,354	12,175	95,870	3,537
FRANCE.....	773	99	889	105	3,933	CANADA.....	2,739	3,567	51,787	64,862
UNITED KINGDOM.....	162	90	394	372	1,853	EC-TWELVE.....	358	405	5,796	6,049
NETHERLANDS.....	95	179	95	453	1,021	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	590	797	2,076	2,457
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	16	49	82	225	1,203	EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	1,614	4,500	30,730	2,098
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	111	32	604	33	3,376	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	272	859	10,327	32,465
JAPAN.....	111	32	604	33	3,357	HONG KONG.....	570	2,257	8,861	11,716
LAT. AMER.-EX CARR	-	-	2	30	5	BERMUDA & CARIBB.....	402	577	3,711	10,522
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	10	MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	927	756	3,651	4,767
STRAWBERRIES..(JAN)	77	227	10,548	13,911	10,548	SINGAPORE.....	143	325	3,426	3,537
CANADA.....	21	105	7,010	9,367	7,010	GRAPES.....(JUN)	7,354	12,175	95,870	111,588
EC-TWELVE.....	8	114	632	787	6,297	CANADA.....	2,739	3,567	51,787	64,862
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	-	5	66	132	632	EC-TWELVE.....	358	405	5,796	6,049
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	47	-	2,761	3,488	2,761	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	590	797	2,076	2,457
JAPAN.....	47	-	2,586	3,027	2,586	EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	1,614	4,500	30,730	2,098
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	-	3	61	103	61	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	272	859	10,327	32,465
LAT. AMER.-EX CARR	-	-	-	29	5	HONG KONG.....	570	2,257	8,861	11,716
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	2	-	18	4	18	BERMUDA & CARIBB.....	402	577	3,711	10,522
CHERRIES-SW&TT(MAY)	283	266	23,808	25,686	24,254	MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	927	756	3,651	4,767
CANADA.....	146	118	5,999	5,703	6,297	SINGAPORE.....	143	325	3,426	3,537
EC-TWELVE.....	106	139	2,730	2,684	2,791	GRAPES.....(JUN)	7,354	12,175	95,870	111,588
UNITED KINGDOM.....	17	2	1,645	1,988	1,689	CANADA.....	2,739	3,567	51,787	64,862
GERMANY, FED. REP	63	132	731	474	731	EC-TWELVE.....	358	405	5,796	6,049
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	-	-	723	871	723	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	590	797	2,076	2,457
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	33	6	14,280	16,329	14,357	EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	1,614	4,500	30,730	2,098
HONG KONG.....	33	1	11,782	14,383	11,842	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	272	859	10,327	32,465
JAPAN.....	33	1	1,985	1,229	1,987	HONG KONG.....	570	2,257	8,861	11,716
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	-	-	11	34	11	BERMUDA & CARIBB.....	402	577	3,711	10,522
LAT. AMER.-EX CARR	3	4	57	62	67	MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	927	756	3,651	4,767
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	-	-	5	3	5	SINGAPORE.....	143	325	3,426	3,537
OTHER.....	-	-	3	-	3	GRAPES.....(JUN)	7,354	12,175	95,870	111,588
GRAPEFRUIT....(SEP)	27,163	28,159	88,327	89,088	461,976	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	374	267	562	298
CANADA.....	4,558	3,474	12,551	10,537	36,865	SWEDEN.....	231	112	310	603
EC-TWELVE.....	11,565	11,500	34,894	43,311	140,035	FINLAND.....	68	155	82	155
FRANCE.....	5,115	3,121	16,354	15,193	61,642	AUSTRIA.....	62	-	158	203
NETHERLANDS.....	2,729	3,648	7,119	15,720	27,136	EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	449	196	598	744
GERMANY, FED. REP	1,912	656	5,965	1,938	17,975	JAPAN.....	132	16	192	16
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	456	2,667	1,356	4,625	15,919	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	97	39	139	533
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	365	651	713	1,190	2,862	MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	14	-	27	94
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	10,661	12,529	40,141	34,024	281,959	LAT. AMER.-EX CARR	1	52	4	54
JAPAN.....	9,887	11,022	37,744	29,822	242,139	BERMUDA & CARIBB.....	-	-	-	23
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	61	342	771	1,213	31,903	MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	-	-	-	-
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	13	-	13	-	143	SINGAPORE.....	143	325	3,426	3,537
LAT. AMER.-EX CARR	-	-	15	-	22	GRAPES.....(JUN)	7,354	12,175	95,870	111,588
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	-	4	-	-	33	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	590	797	2,076	2,457
LEMONS.....(AUG)	13,420	10,320	57,407	60,270	139,205	EC-TWELVE.....	5	-	29	105
CANADA.....	791	1,010	3,224	3,982	7,101	NETHERLANDS.....	5	-	7	51
EC-TWELVE.....	430	282	781	850	2,722	FRANCE.....	-	-	-	46
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	53	107	107	165	230	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	-	-	12	30
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	12,014	8,650	52,735	54,496	128,431	EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	27	3	125	327
JAPAN.....	10,844	7,008	48,979	48,881	117,938	JAPAN.....	25	3	59	218
LAT. AMER.-EX CARR	133	271	560	757	720	HONG KONG.....	-	-	41	41
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	-	-	-	20	1	KOREA, REPUBLIC	-	-	-	34
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	1	MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	40	17	101	90
LIMES.....(APR)	430	617	3,693	2,521	4,110	SAUDI ARABIA.....	15	15	51	59
CANADA.....	154	155	781	620	1,115	KUWAIT.....	-	-	12	25
EC-TWELVE.....	257	433	798	1,580	857	QATAR.....	23	-	25	36
FRANCE.....	235	322	443	1,016	489	LAT. AMER.-EX CARR	-	2	2	11
NETHERLANDS.....	-	60	146	202	146	BERMUDA & CARIBB.....	-	3	13	41
UNITED KINGDOM...	4	42	133	311	146	MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	40	17	101	90
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	19	29	50	72	50	CANADA.....	5	2	85	27
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	-	-	2,061	242	2,077	EC-TWELVE.....	-	-	128	93
MALAYSIA.....	-	-	856	-	872	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	3	7	31	172
HONG KONG.....	-	-	743	-	743	EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	105	80	794	1,183
JAPAN.....	-	-	251	224	251	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	29	36	323	1,666
LAT. AMER.-EX CARR	-	-	4	7	4	HONG KONG.....	25	3	154	151
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	-	-	-	-	8	MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	3	6	19	37

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY	REGION/COUNTRY	DECEMBER	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL	COMMODITY	REGION/COUNTRY	DECEMBER	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL			
(BEG. MKTG. YR.)		1987	1988	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	SEASON	(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1987	1988	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	SEASON
CHERRIES, MAR (CONT)												
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	6	9	61	69	101	PRUNES.....(AUG)	5,143	4,969	28,029	28,088	59,027	
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	7	3	42	30	65	CANADA.....	295	233	1,584	1,723	3,261	
CHERRIES, SW&TT (JUL)	363	346	2,849	2,690	5,422	EC-TWELVE.....	2,315	2,496	13,823	14,971	28,362	
CANADA.....	98	133	904	864	1,833	ITALY.....	732	424	3,956	3,081	9,652	
EC-TWELVE.....	152	109	1,065	808	1,615	UNITED KINGDOM..	293	350	1,193	1,493	3,267	
GERMANY, FED. REP	85	35	499	93	684	OTHER WEST EUROPE..	382	341	4,149	3,944	8,057	
NETHERLANDS.....	38	-	332	344	524	FINLAND.....	121	19	1,813	1,442	2,280	
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	18	71	173	341	278	NORWAY.....	48	81	673	800	1,434	
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	5	-	79	-	101	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,460	1,043	5,666	5,553	14,316	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	106	100	775	974	1,766	JAPAN.....	996	683	3,956	3,668	9,925	
JAPAN.....	52	42	274	452	628	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	191	109	376	590	1,441	
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	24	45	256	291	620	MID. EAST & N. AFR	192	386	1,097	672	1,842	
SINGAPORE.....	17	13	153	110	367	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	481	452	1,404	1,045	2,802	
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	3	21	20	83	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	17	20	306	179	374	
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	2	-	6	15	20	OTHER.....	-	-	1	-	15	
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	-	-	-	3	5							
PEACHES.....(JUN)												
CANADA.....	1,270	1,194	10,316	10,131	18,622	FRUIT JUICE (1,000 GALLONS) (FOR STRENGTH OF JUICE, SEE FOOTNOTES)						
EC-TWELVE.....	262	32	1,117	994	2,313	GRPFR/ SS.....(DEC)	125	156	125	156	3,403	
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	15	10	64	198	265	CANADA.....	12	-	12	9	65	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	-	-	157	164	397	EC-TWELVE.....	10	13	10	13	903	
JAPAN.....	873	882	8,234	7,821	14,418	FRANCE.....	10	13	10	13	694	
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	527	277	5,650	4,438	9,899	ITALY.....	-	-	-	-	191	
MID. EAST & N. AFR	274	286	1,434	2,151	2,866	OTHER WEST EUROPE..	-	-	-	-	28	
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	30	74	230	328	352	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	45	114	45	114	2,177	
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	81	164	441	516	731	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	-	-	-	-	1,210	
	9	32	72	109	146	JAPAN.....	13	23	13	23	708	
PEARS.....(JUN)	67	34	572	535	1,018	MID. EAST & N. AFR	41	16	41	16	171	
CANADA.....	35	-	65	66	155	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	16	-	16	-	20	
EC-TWELVE.....	6	-	17	51	48	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	1	3	1	3	38	
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	-	-	56	66	132	OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	1	
NORWAY.....	-	-	52	35	101							
SWEDEN.....	-	-	1	4	31	ORANGE/ SS.....(DEC)	439	605	439	605	7,715	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	11	13	284	209	409	CANADA.....	2	-	2	-	164	
JAPAN.....	4	6	152	79	206	EC-TWELVE.....	132	243	132	243	2,842	
SINGAPORE.....	4	-	45	31	51	FRANCE.....	115	237	115	237	2,507	
FR PACIFIC ISLAND	2	5	10	15	41	OTHER WEST EUROPE..	1	10	1	10	131	
MID. EAST & N. AFR	11	7	107	108	171	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	154	208	154	208	2,895	
SAUDI ARABIA.....	-	-	51	43	78	JAPAN.....	88	129	88	129	1,309	
KUWAIT.....	4	-	38	14	40	HONG KONG.....	64	9	64	9	663	
EGYPT.....	-	3	-	35	34	KOREA, REPUBLIC O	-	35	-	35	398	
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	5	11	18	15	53	SINGAPORE.....	-	17	-	17	305	
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	-	2	25	19	50	MID. EAST & N. AFR	75	65	75	65	848	
						UNITED ARAB EMIR	25	39	25	39	289	
PINEAPPLES....(JAN)	466	1,661	7,234	12,495	7,234	SAUDI ARABIA.....	16	8	16	8	246	
CANADA.....	339	829	4,662	6,331	4,662	OMAN.....	2	-	2	-	87	
EC-TWELVE.....	118	685	1,350	4,161	1,350	BHARAIN.....	6	4	6	4	85	
GERMANY, FED. REP	-	76	478	943	478	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	2	-	2	-	61	
NETHERLANDS.....	4	130	478	1,097	478	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	73	71	73	71	750	
UNITED KINGDOM..	6	390	154	754	154	OTHER.....	-	2	-	2	23	
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	-	91	532	1,020	532							
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	3	-	394	694	394	GRPFR/ FC.....(DEC)	134	301	134	301	4,229	
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	15	25	112	25	CANADA.....	41	42	41	42	540	
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	2	39	100	85	100	EC-TWELVE.....	20	88	20	88	858	
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	4	2	106	92	106	GERMANY, FED. REP	6	71	6	71	443	
OTHER.....	-	-	64	-	64	NETHERLANDS.....	8	16	8	16	288	
MIXED FRUIT... (JUN)	2,345	2,750	15,208	14,400	24,531	UNITED KINGDOM..	1	1	1	1	115	
CANADA.....	829	545	3,932	3,213	6,591	OTHER WEST EUROPE..	12	4	12	4	156	
EC-TWELVE.....	5	24	245	221	415	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	61	168	61	168	2,323	
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	35	33	517	411	969	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	51	141	51	141	2,128	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,178	1,578	8,566	7,901	13,201	MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	-	-	347	
JAPAN.....	389	674	2,425	3,828	5,285	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	-	-	-	-	2	
HONG KONG.....	228	40	2,984	1,035	3,418	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	-	-	-	-	3	
SINGAPORE.....	247	556	1,311	1,177	1,784	ORANGE/ FC.....(DEC)	866	883	866	883	13,665	
PHILIPPINES.....	249	264	1,179	1,161	1,470	CANADA.....	522	314	522	314	5,132	
MID. EAST & N. AFR	44	173	621	952	1,079	EC-TWELVE.....	100	149	100	149	3,650	
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	109	307	846	1,268	1,552	NETHERLANDS.....	4	18	4	18	1,363	
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	146	90	482	390	724	GERMANY, FED. REP	22	103	22	103	918	
OTHER.....	-	-	-	44	-	UNITED KINGDOM..	22	13	22	13	813	
DRIED FRUIT						OTHER WEST EUROPE..	120	112	120	112	1,185	
RAISINS.....(AUG)	8,052	9,545	45,442	47,162	97,446	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	72	280	72	280	2,839	
CANADA.....	252	372	2,159	2,761	4,311	JAPAN.....	-	-	-	-	957	
EC-TWELVE.....	2,626	4,629	20,340	20,211	43,896	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	25	55	25	55	494	
UNITED KINGDOM..	1,249	1,958	8,806	9,538	20,237	HONG KONG.....	28	53	28	53	489	
GERMANY, FED. REP	587	970	4,704	4,076	9,909	AUSTRALIA.....	-	128	-	128	424	
DENMARK.....	252	629	3,687	3,254	6,843	MID. EAST & N. AFR	33	-	33	-	542	
NETHERLANDS.....	471	438	1,919	1,662	4,427	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	12	-	12	-	216	
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	375	397	5,846	7,101	9,956	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	19	8	19	8	99	
SWEDEN.....	132	235	2,684	3,330	4,749	OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	1	
FINLAND.....	53	37	1,684	1,861	4,324	GRPFR/ CNF.....(DEC)	125	34	125	34	2,025	
NORWAY.....	79	98	1,162	1,655	2,182	CANADA.....	77	3	77	3	579	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	4,006	3,950	14,777	15,468	35,060	EC-TWELVE.....	-	12	-	12	373	
JAPAN.....	2,736	3,200	9,774	10,388	24,305	NETHERLANDS.....	-	-	-	-	202	
MID. EAST & N. AFR	215	171	1,317	773	2,329	DENMARK.....	-	-	-	-	90	
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	554	207	835	583	1,501	ITALY.....	-	-	-	-	60	
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	23	20	168	265	371	OTHER WEST EUROPE..	-	-	-	-	64	
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	20	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	45	14	45	14	876	
						JAPAN.....	39	-	39	-	817	
						MID. EAST & N. AFR	3	1	3	1	103	
						BERMUDA & CARIBB..	3	-	3	-	28	

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COMMODITY	REGION/COUNTRY	DECEMBER	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL	COMMODITY	REGION/COUNTRY	DECEMBER	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL
(BEG. MKTG. YR.)		1987	1988	PREVIOUS: CURRENT	(BEG. MKTG. YR.)		1987	1988	PREVIOUS: CURRENT
GRPFRT, CNF. (CONT)	OTHER	-	-	-	JAPAN	3,265	4,793	18,201	19,617
ORANGES, CNF... (DEC)	141	302	141	302	CHINA (TAIWAN)	740	1,211	2,934	4,140
CANADA	2	19	2	19	MID. EAST & N. AFR	65	127	294	448
EC-TWELVE	25	175	25	175	LAT. AMER./EX CARR	359	279	879	1,030
UNITED KINGDOM	-	-	-	3	BERMUDA & CARIBB.	27	156	272	325
NETHERLANDS	11	122	11	122	OTHER	-	-	-	48
GERMANY, FED. REP	-	31	-	31	TOM., PAPER & PULP. (JUL)	793	1,213	2,467	7,192
OTHER WEST EUROPE	5	4	5	4	CANADA	90	237	656	1,016
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	104	51	104	51	EC-TWELVE	-	694	70	1,208
HONG KONG	9	-	9	-	OTHER WEST EUROPE	-	-	11	103
MALAYSIA	29	12	29	12	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	434	140	1,176	2,200
SINGAPORE	40	6	40	6	JAPAN	390	66	832	1,668
THAILAND	-	-	-	256	FR PACIFIC ISLAND	26	46	147	318
JAPAN	-	33	-	33	MID. EAST & N. AFR	74	2	151	264
CHINA (TAIWAN)	-	-	-	226	LAT. AMER./EX CARR	89	69	176	221
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	37	-	37	BERMUDA & CARIBB.	105	66	237	343
SAUDI ARABIA	-	14	-	14	OTHER	-	-	-	2
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	-	20	-	20	TOMATO, WHOLE (JUL)	365	723	1,758	3,316
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	1	2	1	2	CANADA	262	580	1,127	2,589
BERMUDA & CARIBB.	5	14	5	14	EC-TWELVE	-	26	10	26
OTHER	-	-	-	228	OTHER WEST EUROPE	-	-	5	2
FRESH VEGETABLES				40	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	37	139	345	561
ASPARAGUS... (OCT)	12	15	38	49	JAPAN	23	131	244	427
CANADA	2	15	11	36	CHINA (TAIWAN)	-	-	460	161
EC-TWELVE	3	-	5	1,811	SINGAPORE	-	-	-	152
ITALY	-	-	-	488	AUSTRALIA	-	-	-	20
UNITED KINGDOM	3	-	3	840	MID. EAST & N. AFR	19	2	29	125
OTHER WEST EUROPE	-	-	-	835	LAT. AMER./EX CARR	9	3	19	71
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	-	-	-	751	NETHL. ANTILLES	25	-	9	25
JAPAN	-	-	15	12	BERMUDA	10	-	129	393
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	15	6,101	OTHER	-	-	58	191
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	-	-	-	5,841	OTHER	-	-	-	103
BERMUDA & CARIBB.	-	-	-	24	OTHER PROCESSED VEGETABLES				-
LETTUCE.... (OCT)	33,339	20,559	66,834	45,436	2 CORN, SWEET, FRZ (JUL)	4,199	4,961	21,167	25,239
CANADA	32,281	19,454	64,131	41,609	CANADA	215	35	1,360	4,066
EC-TWELVE	272	194	586	1,685	EC-TWELVE	102	648	710	3,555
OTHER WEST EUROPE	-	-	-	191	OTHER WEST EUROPE	198	231	358	4,484
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	393	346	1,354	1,819	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	3,599	4,002	18,477	20,591
MID. EAST & N. AFR	21	106	41	185	JAPAN	2,981	2,953	15,651	32,237
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	24	87	154	645	AUSTRALIA	424	810	2,135	2,694
BERMUDA & CARIBB.	349	372	568	1,498	MID. EAST & N. AFR	40	-	156	4,201
OTHER	-	-	-	6	LAT. AMER./EX CARR	37	-	49	699
BERMUDA & CARIBB.	-	-	-	OTHER	BERMUDA & CARIBB.	8	45	58	148
ONION.... (OCT)	16,052	10,897	35,969	42,739	OTHER	-	-	-	193
CANADA	5,032	5,956	10,697	14,815	OTHER	-	-	-	-
EC-TWELVE	110	112	414	417	OTHER	-	-	-	-
OTHER WEST EUROPE	-	-	-	924	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	8,694	9,396	51,399	104,582
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	9,470	4,224	20,843	25,565	JAPAN	7,331	7,641	46,048	88,805
JAPAN	5,032	3,109	11,476	18,066	MID. EAST & N. AFR	108	-	590	1,467
CHINA (TAIWAN)	3,297	209	5,525	3,360	LAT. AMER./EX CARR	39	-	23	151
HONG KONG	1,007	812	2,852	2,218	BERMUDA & CARIBB.	113	220	397	1,204
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	25	39	5,971	OTHER	-	-	65	-
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	1,377	555	3,826	1,771	OTHER	-	-	-	-
BERMUDA & CARIBB.	40	24	54	142	OTHER	-	-	-	-
OTHER	23	-	23	-	OTHER	-	-	-	-
POTATOES, TABL (OCT)	1,224	2,863	2,929	6,418	2 CORN, SWEET, FRZ (JUL)	4,199	4,961	21,167	25,239
CANADA	817	2,366	2,082	4,630	CANADA	215	35	1,360	4,066
OTHER WEST EUROPE	-	-	-	19	EC-TWELVE	102	648	710	3,555
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	91	81	192	222	OTHER WEST EUROPE	198	231	358	4,484
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	242	229	342	1,191	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	3,599	4,002	18,477	20,591
BERMUDA & CARIBB.	74	178	290	364	JAPAN	2,981	2,953	15,651	32,237
OTHER	-	-	-	847	AUSTRALIA	424	810	2,135	2,694
POTATOES, SEED (OCT)	89	117	187	701	MID. EAST & N. AFR	40	-	156	4,201
CANADA	-	28	-	326	LAT. AMER./EX CARR	37	-	49	699
EC-TWELVE	18	-	18	-	BERMUDA & CARIBB.	8	45	58	148
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	-	-	36	112	OTHER	-	-	-	-
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	-	51	-	163	OTHER	-	-	-	-
BERMUDA & CARIBB.	71	38	133	99	OTHER	-	-	-	-
TOMATOES.... (OCT)	6,554	5,946	20,621	17,018	OTHER	-	-	-	-
CANADA	6,500	5,491	19,822	16,050	OTHER	-	-	-	-
EC-TWELVE	4	78	7	94	OTHER	-	-	-	-
OTHER WEST EUROPE	10	7	12	7	OTHER	-	-	-	-
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	-	-	635	302	OTHER	-	-	-	-
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	3	361	21	448	OTHER	-	-	-	-
BERMUDA & CARIBB.	29	-	117	116	OTHER	-	-	-	-
OTHER	7	-	7	-	OTHER	-	-	-	-
CANNED VEGETABLES				17	OTHER	-	-	-	-
CORN.... (AUG)	9,493	13,112	43,071	49,231	OTHER	-	-	-	-
CANADA	32	176	183	398	OTHER	-	-	-	-
EC-TWELVE	3,316	4,217	13,303	15,813	OTHER	-	-	-	-
GERMANY, FED. REP	1,941	2,196	6,456	8,340	OTHER	-	-	-	-
UNITED KINGDOM	598	1,438	3,759	4,651	OTHER	-	-	-	-
FRANCE	492	314	1,555	1,361	OTHER	-	-	-	-
OTHER WEST EUROPE	1,006	788	3,371	3,374	OTHER	-	-	-	-
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	4,688	7,369	24,769	27,843	OTHER	-	-	-	-
POTATO FLAKES... (OCT)				63,400	OTHER	-	-	-	-
MID. EAST & N. AFR	2	-	-	-	OTHER	-	-	-	-
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	6	-	-	-	OTHER	-	-	-	-
BERMUDA & CARIBB.	9	-	-	-	OTHER	-	-	-	-
OTHER	9	-	-	-	OTHER	-	-	-	-
OTHER	10	-	-	-	OTHER	-	-	-	-
OTHER	122	-	-	-	OTHER	-	-	-	-
OTHER	50	-	-	-	OTHER	-	-	-	-
OTHER	83	-	-	-	OTHER	-	-	-	-
OTHER	55	-	-	-	OTHER	-	-	-	-
OTHER	102	-	-	-	OTHER	-	-	-	-
OTHER	195	-	-	-	OTHER	-	-	-	-
OTHER	497	-	-	-	OTHER	-	-	-	-
OTHER	3,685	-	-	-	OTHER	-	-	-	-

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COMMODITY	REGION/COUNTRY	DECEMBER	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL	REGION/COUNTRY	DECEMBER	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL			
(BEG. MKTG. YR.)		1987	1988	PREVIOUS: CURRENT	(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1987	1988	PREVIOUS: CURRENT			
POTATO, FLAKE (CONT)					EC-TWELVE	6,922	7,040	47,741	52,852	75,407	
UNITED KINGDOM	204	19	371	206	2,734	GERMANY, FED. REP	3,380	3,209	26,888	26,938	40,581
NETHERLANDS	36	54	185	163	509	FRANCE	962	1,042	6,289	5,708	10,094
OTHER WEST EUROPE	51	25	123	42	624	OTHER WEST EUROPE	620	712	6,830	8,439	11,710
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,430	1,833	3,851	4,867	17,886	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,122	2,314	8,365	13,021	18,933
JAPAN	1,154	1,641	3,241	4,217	15,684	JAPAN	1,600	1,452	6,174	8,691	16,256
MID. EAST & N. AFR	14	-	14	-	165	MID. EAST & N. AFR	551	340	2,892	2,222	5,117
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	37	54	303	76	702	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	154	95	694	363	1,097
BERMUDA & CARIBB.	-	20	2	20	21	BERMUDA & CARIBB.	16	1	28	31	38
OTHER	-	-	109	-	236	OTHER	249	70	4,692	8,330	12,622
POTATO, DRD/DEH (OCT)	253	616	1,042	1,574	5,147	PECANS, SHLD... (OCT)	71	153	323	510	1,452
CANADA	129	413	702	1,215	3,712	CANADA	19	47	115	198	534
EC-TWELVE	-	18	-	28	EC-TWELVE	20	73	155	160	421	
OTHER WEST EUROPE	-	108	31	126	155	NETHERLANDS	11	25	85	63	168
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	78	28	177	113	948	UNITED KINGDOM	8	36	43	60	131
JAPAN	44	27	90	77	779	GERMANY, FED. REP	1	11	10	12	80
MID. EAST & N. AFR	31	-	62	10	80	OTHER WEST EUROPE	19	3	19	17	95
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	15	32	57	61	79	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	4	29	18	114	155
BERMUDA & CARIBB.	-	-	5	1	30	JAPAN	-	-	-	31	100
OTHER	-	18	7	21	45	AUSTRALIA	3	18	13	58	35
TREE NUTS						MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	1	-	4
ALMONDS, UNSHLD (JUL)	706	2,259	3,389	9,725	6,091	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	8	0	13	18	242
CANADA	30	37	308	300	589	MEXICO	8	-	13	18	230
EC-TWELVE	182	51	817	2,551	1,176	BERMUDA & CARIBB.	-	-	0	2	1
FRANCE	60	20	204	600	271						
GERMANY, FED. REP	-	31	39	489	219						
NETHERLANDS	-	-	134	1,175	155						
ITALY	-	-	148	100	148						
GREECE	31	-	111	-	130						
UNITED KINGDOM	16	-	77	108	129						
OTHER WEST EUROPE	20	-	41	61	41	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	126	361	945	1,647	2,447
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	86	500	269	1,620	911	AUSTRALIA	25	64	379	453	874
JAPAN	70	143	220	623	776	JAPAN	37	145	263	734	787
MID. EAST & N. AFR	129	85	623	442	1,119	CHINA (TAIWAN)	62	151	218	419	635
ISRAEL	57	-	282	39	399	MID. EAST & N. AFR	96	114	381	348	772
UNITED ARAB EMIR	10	68	35	98	207	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	87	47	124	147	140
JORDAN	40	-	90	192	180	BERMUDA & CARIBB.	4	-	6	22	12
SAUDI ARABIA	10	10	101	73	173	OTHER	-	5	0	26	28
KUWAIT	13	-	115	33	148						
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	58	105	278	237	364						
BERMUDA & CARIBB.	10	-	26	11	28						
OTHER	190	1,481	1,027	4,501	1,864						
INDIA	190	1,481	1,027	4,501	1,864						
PECANS, UNSHLD. (OCT)	37	198	336	627	1,273	PISTACHIO, SHLD (SEP)	145	70	240	316	716
CANADA	7	-	125	20	143	CANADA	5	6	11	18	23
EC-TWELVE	-	75	103	399	552	EC-TWELVE	2	-	2	40	95
UNITED KINGDOM	-	-	42	59	204	FRANCE	-	-	-	56	56
SPAIN	-	75	20	266	137	UNITED KINGDOM	2	-	2	-	31
NETHERLANDS	-	-	-	1	95	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	52	64	83	213	337
ITALY	-	-	21	12	79	JAPAN	13	27	34	60	172
OTHER WEST EUROPE	2	40	43	46	1,119	CHINA (TAIWAN)	29	8	34	101	103
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	18	1	35	7	44	HONG KONG	11	30	15	40	48
MID. EAST & N. AFR	5	-	15	-	15	MID. EAST & N. AFR	84	-	84	-	180
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	6	83	13	155	466	ISRAEL	84	-	84	-	180
MEXICO	6	83	11	155	463	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	0	-	59	43	76
BERMUDA & CARIBB.	-	-	2	-	2	MEXICO	0	-	56	38	72
OTHER	-	-	-	-	1	BERMUDA & CARIBB.	-	-	-	-	2
ALMONDS, PREP. (JUL)	2,682	1,909	18,588	20,390	33,066	OTHER	1	-	1	3	2
CANADA	-	-	-	77	120						
EC-TWELVE	-	-	-	1,633	870						
GERMANY, FED. REP	-	-	-	732	321						
NETHERLANDS	-	-	-	1	6,057						
ITALY	-	-	-	6,839	10,920						
OTHER WEST EUROPE	-	-	-	12,972	12,972						
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	18	1	35	7	1,466						
MID. EAST & N. AFR	240	2,141	1,059	2,793	9,317						
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	389	292	1,757	1,200	3,845						
BERMUDA & CARIBB.	-	-	-	48	HOPS						
OTHER	-	-	-	-	9	HOPS	146	381	1,322	2,021	3,039
PISTACHIO, UNSHLD (SEP)	246	365	789	928	1,840	CANADA	14	278	23	1,305	245
CANADA	1	28	1	64	34	EC-TWELVE	0	-	78	60	78
EC-TWELVE	16	4	211	58	396	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	27	63	74	65	268
UNITED KINGDOM	-	4	194	35	261	MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	-	-	38
GERMANY, FED. REP	1	-	1	-	54	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	95	21	1,128	555	2,276
OTHER WEST EUROPE	-	22	22	32	61	BERMUDA & CARIBB.	7	18	17	24	100
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	227	312	508	725	1,256	OTHER	2	2	2	14	34
CHINA (MAINLAND)	36	18	184	18	461						
HONG KONG	83	56	141	145	299						
CHINA (TAIWAN)	43	154	61	288	237						
JAPAN	50	80	85	250	206						
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	19	11	53						
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	0	-	1	14	13						
BERMUDA & CARIBB.	1	-	1	4	1						
OTHER	-	-	25	20	26						
ALMONDS, SHLD. (JUL)	10,839	10,776	73,043	86,696	127,613	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	9	13	33	42	279
CANADA	205	203	1,799	1,439	2,688	PHILIPPINES	9	-	20	15	161
						JAPAN	-	1	-	1	42

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HOPS EXTRACT (CONT)							
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	1	MID. EAST & N. AFR	0	0	3
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	384	65	834	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	4	2	180
MEXICO.....	174	44	519	MEXICO.....	-	2	107
COLOMBIA.....	134	-	134	VENEZUELA.....	1	14	47
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	2	17	12	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	1	1	5
OTHER.....	45	29	70	OTHER.....	18	21	52
			55				
			220				
WINE (1000 GALLONS)							
GRAPE WINES... (JAN)	904	1,071	11,080	15,688	11,080	295	327
CANADA.....	256	221	3,275	3,984	3,275	8	15
EC-TWELVE.....	174	290	2,995	4,831	2,995	89	149
UNITED KINGDOM..	72	172	1,857	3,136	1,857	44	60
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	28	23	355	401	355	10	27
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	26	106	674	1,208	674	8	15
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	326	314	2,955	4,303	2,955	15	21
JAPAN.....	169	255	1,879	3,303	1,879	0	29
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	41	12	539	167	539	69	126
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	11	3	11	1	1
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	26	49	294	303	294	22	30
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	95	88	841	1,009	841	10	15
OTHER.....	-	2	37	48	37	0	1
						1	1
ESSENTIAL OILS							
LEMON OIL.... (NOV)	23	25	50	42	325	56	94
CANADA.....	-	1	1	1	30	61	454
EC-TWELVE.....	5	1	17	6	104	1	37
UNITED KINGDOM..	3	0	10	0	47	1	5
NETHERLANDS.....	1	-	1	-	33	21	38
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	8	2	9	3	29	45	239
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	10	20	22	31	147	15	90
JAPAN.....	10	16	21	25	121	6	11
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	0	-	0	12	22	54
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	0	0	1	1	ITALY.....	-	2
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	-	-	-	-	OTHER WEST EUROPE..	-	34
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	0	1
					JAPAN.....	33	7
ORANGE OIL.... (NOV)	99	216	327	326	1,701	14	91
CANADA.....	16	2	30	3	79	27	55
EC-TWELVE.....	18	91	51	142	387	19	29
NETHERLANDS.....	5	8	9	22	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	4	14
GERMANY, FED. REP	2	31	28	67	OTHER.....	0	8
UNITED KINGDOM..	2	-	2	-		0	1
FRANCE.....	3	2	3	2		0	1
SPAIN.....	-	0	-	0		0	1
IRELAND.....	5	1	6	2		0	68
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	43	1	64		16	68
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	42	78	138	108	MEXICO.....	4	42
JAPAN.....	37	48	77	75	VENEZUELA.....	8	15
				723		6	

SS: SINGLE STRENGTH FC: FROZEN CONCENTRATE -- ORANGE IN 42 DEGREE BRIX, GRAPEFRUIT IN 40 DEGREE BRIX
CNF: CONCENTRATED, NOT FROZEN -- GRAPEFRUIT AND ORANGE IN SINGLE STRENGTH EQUIVALENT
SW: SWEET TT: TART PST: PASTE DRD/DEH: DRIED/DEHYDRATED FLK: FLAKES GRN: GRANULES

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